

Epithalamium Gallo-Britannicum:

L. M. Sampson

OR, *E. Pattison* 5 M e

GREAT-BRITAINES,
FRANCES, AND THE

*most parts of Europes unspeakable Ioy, for the
most happy Vnion, and blessed Contract of the
High and Mighty Prince CHARLES, Prince of Wales,*

And the LADY HENRETTE MARIA, Daugh-
ter to *Henry the fourth, surnamed the Great, late King of the
French and Nauarre, and Sister to LEVVIS the thirteenth :*
Now King of the said DOMINIONS.

Manifesting the royall Ancestors and famous Proge-
nitors of the Mighty Prince CHARLES, and the
most Illustrious Princeesse, the Lady HENRETTE,

Explaining the sweete interchanges of Mariages,
as haue beene betweene *France* and Great

BRITAINES.

Prefaging the destruction and ruine of Antichrist,
*the establisment of the true Faith, the propagation of
the Gospell, the restitution of the Palatinate, the ouer-
throwing of the Enemies designs, the erection of
Peace, the increase of Plentie, and the gene-
rall well-fare of all Christendome.*

(* *)

LONDON,

Printed for *Thomas Archer*, and are to be sold in *Popes Head-
Alley*, ouer against the signe of the Horse-shooc. 1625.

Handwritten text (likely bleed-through from the reverse side):

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FRANCIS AND THE GREAT-BRITAIN

Printed by Charles Palmer, Printer, Wales.

Printed by Charles Palmer, Printer, Wales.

Printed by CHARLES BARNES, Printer, Vales.

And the Lady of the Manor

100 to 1500 ft. in diameter, and 100 to 1500 ft. in length.

1921-1922

Now King of the Sea Dominions

the royal Academy and famous

CHARTER OF THE MIGHTY PRINCE

more illustrious Princess, the Lady MARY STUART

Explaining the two methods of marriage

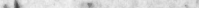
as have been between France and Great

В Л И Т А И И

the destruction and ruin of Antichrist

9. 21. 10

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2000



LONG

Printed for Thomas Warton, and are to be sold in Paper-Hall
by, one against the sign of the Horse-Moose, 1627.



TO
THE HOPE OF
HIS COUNTRY, THE
COMFORT OF HIS FATHER,
THE IOY OF HIS FRIENDS,
the terrour of his Enemies, the most wise,
valiant, and vertuous Prince;

THE
MOST HIGH AND
Mighty *Charles*, Prince of *Wales*,
the sole Sonne, and chiefe solace of the
most Potent, Prudent, Pious, Learned,
Peaceable, Warlick King JAMES, King of
Great Brittain, France, and
Ireland, &c.



*ost Mighty Prince; I doubt not
but the world may deeme me over-
audacious, and you this worke te-
dious*

The Epistle Dedicatory.

dious and troublesome; the former, that I should presume to dedicate such an indigested, immature Embrio to your Highnesse; the latter, in regard your Highnesses eyes haue diuersity and multitudes of more worthy obiects. To the first, I answer; that by how much the worke is more meane, by so much it hath more need of a mighty Protector, and therefore, though they may deeme me impudent, yet it is not a thing imprudent, but important, that it should seeke to shelter it selfe vnder the patronage of your Highnesse. To the next, I beseech your Highnesse, (nam nil nisi vota supersunt) not so much to respect the weakenesse of the worke, as the willingness of the Author, to performe duty vnto your mighty Personage, who though hee cannot goe for ability, yet he creepeth to offer this Sacrifice vnto you, and is emboldned through the abundance of obedient

The Epistle Dedicatory.

ent loue, to cast this mite into the treasure of your Highnesse.

Farre be it from me, with the Ape in the Fable, (who brought her young ones to the Lion, as the most amorous and beautifull) to present this issue of my braines, and off-spring of my labours, as worthy of the view of your Highnesse: Oh no, I am no waies guiltie of such a Philautie, but in regard your royall selfe is the Subiect of which it treateth, shewing the happinesse which is deriued by the most fortunate contract betweene your Highnesse and that most incomparable Lady and pure Virgin of France; in which though with a weake vnable pensile, I haue drawne forth and portraied the diuine parts of your princely Personages; of the which, though all knew some, yet some knew not all which I haue related: in the which description and map of your
per-

The Epistle Dedicatory.

perfections if I haue failed, (as I cannot hope to the contrary) I humbly craue pardon, and prostrate my selfe at the feet of your mercifull censure; beseeching you that the true affection of the Author may couer the imperfection of the worke.

The reasons which moued me to this boldnesse to craue your Highnesse his Patronage, were these:

First, in respect you are the chiefe Subiect of this Marriage Song, the which Subiect though it be impossible for mee to honour by my worke, yet it is most certaine, my worke is honoured by it.

Secondly, in regard as you, for all vertues are the adamant of admiration from all men, so most especially for your resplendent vertue of humility, who though you be high in Maiesty, yet you are low in minde, and despise not, but encourage men, though weake & impotent, in any good enterprises

The Epistle Dedicatory.

terprises and vertuous endeouours, that so being nourished by your fauour, & cōforted with your countenance, they might increase and grow in goodnesse, and in fine attaine to the summe of all perfections.

Moreover, I know that I doe not onely owe my labours and all that I haue to your Highnesse who are the Conduit, by which God conueys felicity not only to me, but Millions of people; the which constrained mee in gratitude to consecrate this worke vnto you.

Reiect not therefore these fruits of my Industry, which were inuented & presented out of meere respect to your Highnesse, and the ioy conceined for the late contract with France; and as you are the patterne of all vertues, so vouchsafe to bee the Patron of this booke, which is but an abridgement & the compendium of them, & an expression of the happinesse, which is
A likely

The Epistle Dedicatory.

likely to be an attendant and follower of this your intended and promised marriage with the Lady Henrette Maria, Daughter to Henry the Fourth, King of the French & Nauarre, & Sister to Lewis the Thirteenth, now French King; the which grieving to see, that none more able than my selfe would vndertake, I (though with weakenesse) haue performed.

Let therefore this booke which was written onely for your Highnesse, is Dedicated to your Highnesse, be accepted of your Highnesse; of the which, not despairing, I wish vnto your Highnesse a higher than the highest Happinesse, that you may haue a long and fortunate life, remaine the comforter of your friends, the Conquerer of your enemies, and be the Father of many happy Children.

Your Highnesse most obseruant,

George Marcelline.



TO
THE MOST IL-
LUSTRIOUS AND

euery waies accomplisht Prince,

George, Duke of *Buckingham*,

Vilcount *Villers*, Baron of *Whaddon*,

Lord High Admirall of *England*,

Iustice in Eyre of all his Maiesties For-

rests, *Parkes*, and *Chases* beyond *Trent*,

Master of the Horse to his Maiestie, and one of

the Gentlemen of his Maiesties Bed-Cham-

ber, Knight of the most noble order of the

Garter, and one of his Maiesties

most honourable Priuie Coun-

sell of *England* and

Scotland.



Oft honoured Prince; let it be no
wonder vnto your Grace, why I
doe implore your Ioynt Patronage
with your Prince, of these my La-

bours, sith you are his *Jonathan*, and haue beene a companion and faithfull friend vnto him in all his Trauells; manifesting your selfe to bee as faithfull to that Sonne, as you were fauoured of the Father. As therefore you were his Associate in his Peregrination, so ioyne with him in the Patronizing of this worke: Morco-uer, as you were a chiefe instrument of hindring the mariage with *Spaine*, and furthering this with *France*, by which meanes, you brought happinesse vnto this Iland, for the which, it yeeldeth vnto your Grace; so also you are mentioned in this worke, and a ioynt Subiect of it; vouchsafe therefore to be a ioynt Patron of it.

A fourth Motiue which encourageth me in this request, is, that as you are the chiefe Fauourite of our King on earth, and of God the King of Kings, so you are a principall fauourer of all good and worthy proceedings, by which your name is embalmed with fame, and your memory will bee immortall. Not doubting therefore but you will grace this worke with milde acceptance, though not for the manner of writing, yet the matter written of in it, I cease to trouble you, but alwaies rest an humble suiter to your grace for accep-
tance,

tance, and to God, for the continuance of your
happinesse in the present, and your increase of
it in the future, that you may bee blessed inter-
nally, externally, and eternally, and that the
highest would multiplie all temporall and spi-
rituall graces vpon your Grace.

Your humbly deuoted,

George Marceline.



To the Reader.

Gentle Reader, (I hope I shall not mis-
call thee) the ioy conceiued by mee for
this contract, the loue to my Country,
the zealous affection I beare to the
vertues of our hopefull Prince, and his happy Prin-
cesse, haue ioyntly enforced mee to vndertake this
Enterprize ; in the which, though many calumnia-
ting censures may blame my Pen, yet they must ho-
nour the Persons handled in it ; in the blazing of
whose perfections, if they tax me with flattery, they
brand themselues with follie, and an ill affection to
their King, Prince, and Countrey, and manifest
themselues either to haue their eares stopt, and their
eyes blinded, or their Iudgements defectiue ; for
they ought to account it their chiefeest honour, to
honour (if it bee possible to adde honour to their
names, whose vertues honour themselues, more than
lieth in the power of any Pen to honour them) their
soue-

I o the Reader.

soueraigne, and his onely Sonne, and our onely hope; But sure I am, that multitudes will loue and honour this worke, if it be onely for the Subiects handled in it, the loue of whose worth may claime an obseruant looke on these my labours; in which are shewed the fortunate consequences likely to ensue vpon this contract, which are the destruction of the Foes of Christ, and the Enemies of Christians, the tranquillity of the Truth, the Peace of the Church, the prosperity of all people; which sheweth, though in an Epitome, the vertues of thy King, the Happinesse of the Father, in the enioying of such a ioyous Sonne, as the mighty Prince Charles, whose names offer not so much as to reade without a true loue ioynd with a trembling feare, for it is they, by whose meanes thou dost enioy thy meanes, vpon whose life dependeth thy welfare: rather therefore shew thy wisdom in silence, for if thou termost me a Parasite, thou prouest thy selfe a Parrat which speakest.

forever, and his only Son, and our only hope;
 But I am that minister will serve and labour
 for you, if it be only for the 2000000000
 it, the love of those worth any claim in offer
 must look on the same labour, as if it were
 the fortunate consequence likely to arise upon the
 contract, which are the destruction of the Eros of
 Christ, and the Enemies of Christ, the true
 pillars of the Church, the Peace of the Church, the
 property of all people; which I desire, though in
 an Epistle, the virtues of the King, the Happy
 will of the Father, in the offering of his Son;
 Son, as the mighty Prince, the Father, the Son,
 offer not so much as to serve without any love
 joined with a trembling fear, for it is this
 by whose means thou dost enjoy thyself, and
 whose life depends on thy service; rather than for
 how thy wisdom is shown, for if thou turn me
 a Prince, thou shalt be like a Prince, which
 I desire.



Epithalamium Gallo-Britannicum,

OR

GREAT BRITAINES

And

FRANCES *Foy.*



H E Felicitie of a Kingdome is placed in the Prosperitie of the Prince; and the welfare of a Prince, either made or mangled in his Matching: But neuer was Kingdome more happie in a Prince, neuer Prince more fortunate in his Choyce, than the Treasure and Store-house of our hopes, the Summe and Substance of our future blisse, the high and mightie Prince *Charles*, in obtaining this Princesse, who vnparell'd for perfections, both externall of her bodie, and internall of her minde, stands as a matchlesse Mirrour to all her Sex, if not to

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be

be adored, yet at the least admired, hath made a Contract between three Kingdomes and happinesse, which were a long time diuorced from it; being like the house of *Abraham*, troubled vntill their *Isaak* had found out a *Rebecca*.

Oh Peerelesse Prince! fortunate beyond the imagination of mans minde, then surely more transcending the limits of my pens relation; could you but pry into the hearts of millions of people; you should see all the veines & streets of those Metropolitan Cities of those little worlds, swell'd and full with ioy, who formerly found no tranquillitie of minde; though in the peace of the State; because your Royall Selfe had not found out a Second Selfe, whereby their posteritie might shroud and refresh themselves hereafter, vnder the shadow of your Branches, and that from your Issue, fountaines of fortunate ioy might flow to succeeding ages. How many Kingdomes doe bathe themselves in the sunshine of solace, and finde more than earthly happinesse, in those resplendent beames, which shine from this blessed Contract: conceiuing no lesse ioy in your relinquishing of the Ladie *Maria* of Spaine, and matching and vniting your Soule (which is the Court of the Highest,

and

and King of Kings, the Temple of the Holy Ghost) vnto the heart of that vnparell'd Princess, the Ladie *Henrette Maria* of France, which is a rich Cabinet, fill'd with the Gemms and vnualueable Iewels, of morall vertues and diuine graces.

If it please your hopefull Highnesse to retire a little from home, and to cast an eye of consideration vpon France, there may be seene such an infinite ineffable measure of mirth, and an incomparable treasure of true ioy, found by them in this Coniunction, and from the highest to the lowest, from the Peere to the poore, nothing but applause and triumph. For can they chuse but reioyce, to see that Vertues Paramour and Darling of *Venus*, whose vertue ennobleth her birth, whose birth doth make her vertues eminent, whose countenance and whose conditions doe mutually grace and adorne each other, so worthily bestowed, and their perfectly accomplished Princess, vnited to so glorious, so gracious a Head, as who is the Ioy of his Friends, the Terror of his Enemies, the Comfort and Hope of his Country, the Patterne of Princes, the Admiration of the world, the mightie Prince *Charles*? For what Countrey could haue bene the Emif-

farie of such a Prince; or what Prince the Posses-
four of such a Countrey, as Great Brittain of
Charles, or *Charles* of Great Brittain? the which,
as Hee is blest with all graces, so it aboundeth
with all blessings, that He might be happie in it,
and it fortunate in Him; that as He blesteth that
with peace, so it might satisfie Him with plenty.
Had she forsaken a fat fruitfull soile to come in-
to a barren Countrey, it might somewhat haue
impaired her happinesse, and beene a wound to
her welfare; but this is a Paradise of pleasure, a
Land like Canaan, flowing with milke and ho-
nie. Had she found such a fertile Kingdome de-
stitute of so royall a Prince, shee could not haue
had so much ioy in the one, without enioying
the other: if the ring be void of a precious stone,
it is not so much esteemed; neither hath a Dia-
mond set in lead, such store of luster: But our
Prince, seated and planted in such a pleasant
place, is like a Diamond set in Gold, the one of
which makes the other of more estimation.

Oh fortunate France! if thou doest not vn-
dervalue thy happinesse, that art linked in the
bond of amitie with faire Albion, whose climate
is temperate, whose aire serene and cleare; here
is not heat so excessiue parching in Summer,
but

but that any constitution may endure it, nor the cold so piercing in Winter, but that the most tender may withstand it. How many CrySTALL fountaines and running streames bee there, like so many veines in this bodie of our Kingdome? and to the intent that none of the elements might be defectiue, but that all might concurre to make vs happie, wee are sufficiently stored with all kinde of fuell and firing; neither is the wombe of our earth barren, but most fit for conception, multiplies the seed committed to it, so that our fields doe laugh with store of graine, and Autumne crams our barnes with full increase; so that our Countrey-mans life is crowned with contentment. And, whereas in other Nations they haue no want, here they haue no feare of want; for what commoditie haue wee not, either to comfort our selues, or helpe our neighbours? What blessings doe we not enioy, either necessarie to our subsistence, or requisite to our well-being? no surely, and I may well say, The Lord hath not dealt so with any Nation; for how doe wee abound with store of corne and cattle, and all other commodities? or if we should want any thing for festiuitie (although we haue all indeed for necessitie)

yet how fitly is it seated for all kinde of traffique, and as (who should say) it were the onely Darling of the Sea, it is lullabide in the lap of *Thetis*, and hugged in with the *Ocean*, who doth so enwrap her in her armes, as she doth not onely permit her trading and commerce with all people, but doth promise to saue and secure her from her enemies. Then who can prescribe bounds vnto the ioy of the French Nation, who see their Princeesse, the Glorie of her Sex, so well and worthily matched, that it is to be expected from her wombe shall issue mightie Monarchs, who shall bee the most happie Princes in the world in their inheritance; whose lot is like to fall in so faire a Land, the which is a Treasurie and Store-house fraught with all blessings, which denies no kinde of sustenance to her inhabitants.

But if you leaue the Citie, and examine but the Citizens, forsake the suruey of the Continent, and looke vpon the Contents; and you shall haue ioyfull experience, that the place is not so pleasant, but the people as pleasing; and from him that is seated in the royall throne of dignitie, to him that lieth grouching in the deepe abyffe of miserie, all full of affabilitie and courtesie.

courtesie. If you inquire into the disposition
of the sacred Maiestie of our most mightie and
inuiet Monarch, vnder the wings of whose
wisdome we his subiects take most quiet repose
and rest; you shall finde him to be repleat with
all graces requisite for so great, so gracious a
Soueraigne: within whose countenance like
two heauierly lamps shine both Maiestie and
Mercy, that the one might win from his sub-
iects a reuerent feare, the other obtaine a reli-
gious loue; whose minde is fraught with hu-
mane knowledge, and furnisht with diuine, in
such a measure and manner, as he may not be
more truly stiled *The King of Great Britaine*,
than *The Salomon of Kings*: whose passions are
subiect to reason, whose reasons Pilot is Reli-
gion; who will not iniure himselfe by suffering
excesse, nor offend any in offering the least
wrong vnto them; who though he truly de-
serues the stile of a *Peace-maker*, yet hee doth
not respect peace so much as to neglect a iust
occasion of warre; who as he is not like a raw
wound, too sensible or apprehensue of iniu-
ries, so he is not like dead flesh, void of all fee-
ling; who as he is so conscionable not to tyran-
nize, so he is so couragious not to permit a Ty-
rant

rant to vsurpe his owne or his friends dominions : for though his anger did a long time sleepe, yet being awaked out of slumber, Hee will not easily be stilled. The running rough streames which be soone disturbed, are most shallow; but the deepe places which are not so speedily moued, are more profound. The shrubs, brush and stubble, though they be kindled in an instant, yet they are extinct in a moment; when heart of Oake and stout Timber, though it be not so soone accended, yet as it is more solid, so it is of longer continuance. To be soone inflamed, is a signe of Rashnesse; but alwayes to beare iniuries, is want of Valour: Therefore this our royall religious King, to the end that he might be as well void of temeritie as timiditie, of follic as of feare, will not be stirred but vpon iust occasion, nor stilled without due recompence.

Suppose that Wisdome for a long time kept his sword in his sheath, yet Iustice hath now drawne it: He knowes that Rashnesse is the abortiue fruit of Passion; and the bloud of his subiects precious; therefore He poiseeth all his proiects in the balance of discretion; Hee weigheeth all his iniuries with his reuenge; and

to shew the ripenesse of his iudgement, he will not suffer his hand to be the author of any raw action, which is not thorowly digested with due premeditation; whom though none can conquer in loue, yet he doth loue in wisdom; who though he did seeme a while to winke at his childrens misfortunes, yet Lion-like he did *obdormire apertis oculis*, and saw the iniurie done by others, and the miserie endured by them; of the which since peace cannot be the Physician to preuent a iust warre, he will make an experiment if a warre can beget a iust peace; who hath shewed more magnanimitie in dangerlesse despising, than many in dangerous affecting others kingdomes, being very loth to hazzard the losse of guiltlesse soules, or to build vpon his neighbours ruines, but like a wise Pilot to gouerne the ship well in which God had placed him, and not to seeke to be a head to anothers body. Neither was this for the defect of any fortitude; oh no, there are like to be snow bleeding witnessses of his kingly courage, and he is most wise to see what is best, and most iust to performe what he sees. Indeed our potent King doth measure his greatnesse by his goodnesse, and only affecteth greatnesse that he may haue

meanes to exercise his goodnesse ; the grauitie of whose head is adorned with the grace of his heart, for he hath not only the name, but the nature of a King, and vseth not his Kingdome as Tenants at will doe their houses, who care not how they be ruinated, because each day they expect a departure out of them ; but as if he had an eternall lease, he seeketh the perpetuall welfare of it; for his sword is at enmitie with those which are foes to vertue, and his purse at peace with them which are enemies to vice. His Subjects taste not the bitter fruits of grievous taxation; neither are Lawes with vs so much made to finde faults, as to preuent and punish them : Our Court is not a priuiledged place of vnlawfull actions and licenciousnesse, but is the resident and abiding place of Him, which as Hee is the Father of his Countrey, so He giueth it good example : and who is most bountifull in rewarding the well-deseruing, and in requiting courtesies; for Hee knowes sufficiently, that to be indebted, is to be an inferior: and hath a most diligent care, and careful diligence, in his words and his works, to instruct his people, hauing life in his doctrine, and doctrine in his life; for He appears to his

Subjects

Subiects vertuous, as He would haue them be, and labours to be such as He appeareth, that as his Lawes giue life vnto his people, so he giueth life to his Lawes; for they be but as Maximes, deriued & collected out of his life; for it is as a great Volume, in which they may reade whole Lectures of wholesome Precepts. Neither doth He driue his Subiects on the path of Vertue, so much with the Rod of Law, as He doth draw them with the Adamant of Loue; for, can they chuse, but dearly and nearely affect Him, who, as Hee is aboue them in place, so Hee exceeds them in loue: who, being the Head, cannot see one of the members hurt, but Hee doth sympathize in sorrow with it, not placing his gaires in their paines, or esteeming Himselfe most a King, when they are most basely subiected.

Neither is his Estate with the peoples welfare, as it were in an vniust ballance, so that his goes highest, when theirs goes lowest; but the seat of all his happinesse is situated in their good fortunes. Neither doth Hee rule them with a Rod of Iron, but a Scepter of Gold, neuer restraining their libertie, vnlesse it tended to licentiousnesse; nor pulling goods from any particular, vnlesse it were for a generall good.

In fine, Hee hath brought all his Subiects to such a passe, that though He takes nothing by force, yet He hath all by loue; for who would not venture, either his purse or his person, to performe his pleasure? which of his Subiects would not entertaine his death with sweet embracement, so that his Princes, or Soueraignes Successours and Posterities welfare, might haue birth from his death, and spring out of his ashes? Certes, there is none but would willingly shake hands with life, libertie, or estate, in a gratefull requitall of those blessings we here enjoy, by the meanes of his Maiesties most gracious gouernment. Indeed they are so vnited vnto him, by the inviolable bonds of feare and loue, that all his Subiects, as his Pulses, doe beat according to the motion of his heart: For ought not they willingly to performe his will, who denieth to grant none of their wishes; for hath his Kingdomes desired peace? how long haue they possesst it? yea, in such a turbulent time, when almost all Europe hath had warre in her owne bowels. But doe our people thirst for reuenge vpon those which haue iniured their Soueraignes Issue, and wronged the Princely Branches sprung from their Royall

Stocke,

Stocke, for feare they should not be deliuered of that which they trauell of, but lose their longing? Hee assumeth Armes for the restauration of his Sonne, to doe that by force, which Hee could not purchase by fauour.

And sithence He findeth his Enemies not to be like Flints, which may be broken vpon the feather-bed of perswasions; but as Nettles, the which, by how much more they are easily handled, by so much the more violently they sting; He resolues to handle them more roughly, lest they as much hurt him, as they iniured his Neighbours. Then surely, what vnspokeable ioy ought this to be, to that matchlesse Princess of France and all her Nation, She not more reioycing, that Shee hath found such a royall, wise, and euerie way accomplisht Father, than they, that they haue found such a noble wor-thie Friend? She may exult that She is ingrafted into such a Stocke, they of such Alliance; for He is not onely potent in men, but powerfull in money and munition, that as his money wants not men, so his men want not money. Howsoeuer, indeed, some may suggest and obiect, that his bountie hath almost exhaust his Treasurie: Yet, as the candle, though it giues

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another

another light, yet it selfe is not darkened: So, though our Soueraigne hath enricht many of his Subiects, yet Hee hath not impouerisht Himselfe; for Hee hath so bestowed it vpon such persons, as were not so willing to receiue it, but they will be as well content to surrender it vp into his hands againe, if either their Kings pleasure, or their Countries profit, giue them summons to make such a redeliuerie. Then surely, not onely the Throne, but the Footstool, not onely the French Prince, but the People may swimme (I had almost said) surfet with delight in this Blessed Vnion; for what hindrance is there, whereby that most Christian King, *Lewis* the thirteenth, may expect, but that as our Princes Highnesse ioyne hands with his Sister, so our Kings Maiestie will ioyne Armes with him, for the regaining of those Kingdomes, which vniustly an vsurping hand detaineth from him? for, *Vis vnita fortior*, and (that I may vse our Prouerbe) *Many hands make light worke*; Diuerse threds twisted together, as they doe more strongly binde, so they are not so easily broken of an enemy. It was King *Richards* comparison, A bundle of arrowes bound together could not be broken; but disseuered, with
much

much facilitie they may be cracked: and I may make application to these Kingdomes, as Hee did to that his Kingly Issue. It is not to bee doubted, but that since *James* and *Lewis*, two Kings so valiant; Great Brittain and France, two Kingdomes so potent; are vnited and ioyned in this bond, as well of affection as affinitie; their enemies shall not bee of power to preiudice them, nor of strength to withstand them. And howsoeuer the whole world is an eie-witnesse of the beautie and bountie of both their mindes, which is so great, that each of them doe esteeme it a greater honour, to giue a Kingdome, than to get it; yet where there is wrong offered them and their Allies, all the might of their foes shall be as a stone dasht against Steele, which shall rebound in their owne faces, to their owne disgrace and ruine.

Neither let their enemies thinke, but that howsoeuer they doe not loue to seeke others Dominions, yet they will not lose their owne without stirring: For will our dread Soueraigne, when both amitie and equitie, religion and affection doe giue him loud summons to restore his children to their inheritance, detaine his helping hand from his hopefull issue? Will

He

He or can He see without sorrow (and by consequence, labour to redresse it) that his posterities Countrey, which formerly was the garden of the world, vnpeopled, ruinated, and made a desolate Defart; his Issue to be exiled from their inheritance, and hope banished from them; his childrens children forced to flie before they were taught to goe; Can he, I say, see this, and not sorrow at it? Can he sorrow at it, and yet suffer it? Can he haue power, and yet want will to reuenge it? Oh no, his hand is full of vigour, and hee is fraught with valour; his subiects foules doe thirst for reuenge, and all his foes shall haue wofull experience, that he is as valiant to maintaine a warre, as wise to entertaine a peace, and he can as well sacrifice at the altars of *Mars* as *Ceres*, and is as well *Achilles* for his courage, as *Vlysses* for his counsell. Then who can impose a period to the endlesse ioy of the French Nation, who haue found a way to ioyne themselves with such a powerful Prince, who doth not only make them happy in his alliance, but is likely to make them also fortunate in conquests and victories, when these two mighty Monarchs shall mutually aid each other to right themselves, their wronged neighbours,

neighbours, and affinitie? Thus farre haue I proceeded in the narration of the neuer sufficiently extolled perfections of our mightie Monarch, in so much as my penne is perswaded shee hath wronged them in the relation, and made but an imperfect draught of them, being vnable to limme them to the life. From whence *France* may vnderstand, that her happinesse is higher ascended, in regard their Princeesse is ioyned in wedlocke with one which is so worthily descended from one who is the most potent, most prudent, most wise, most valiant, most magnanimous, magnificent Monarch that euer blest the airc with a breath, or these kingdomes with a peaccable, yet prosperous gouernment, as if he had beene only sent from Heauen to increase Gods worship and this Kingdomes welfare.

But as if God had not onely intended to blesse that illustrious Princeesse with such a royall Father who doth grace the fruit which is borne of him, he hath also provided a Prince to be her husband, which doth adorne the stocke he comes of, who heires his Father not only in his royall rich powerfull kingdomes, but in his rare perfect accomplishe qualities; at

D.

whose

whose birth the Senate-house of the Planets did ioyntly consent and determine to conferre both vpon his body and minde all the perfections that can accompany a corporall essence, or inhabit in a mortall mansion place; at whose Birth-day Dame Nature brought her richest ornaments to decke him withall, and all the Graces tooke possession of him for their habitation: and to the intent good education might nourish and cherish those seeds so sowne, hee was not nussed and nursed in the night of ignorance, nor weaned ouer-soone from the paps of knowledge: But the good instructions of faithfull Tutors, the godly example of our religious King, did continually so blow the sparks of vertue that Dame Nature had kindled in him, as in small time they gaue forth their vtmost heat, setting on fire, and inflaming the affections of all that knew him: Whose bodie, as it was composed of the purest mold that lodged in the bosome of Nature, so it was built vp in the stateliest frame and fashion that can bee imagined, wanting nothing that the Heauenly Influences could infuse into it; so that indeed he seemeth the Master-peece of Nature, as if she had aimed at a reach aboue herselfe, and when

she

she produced him, intended to frame and compose an Angell.

Moreover, seeing it is not fitting, that a poore man of meane estate should inhabit the Court of a King; for so the roomes might bee ruined for want of imployment, and it would seeme like a painted Sepulcher, God put in an Inhabitant, answerable to that statelinessse of the building, and rarenesse of the edifice; and lest it might seem to be nothing but wals without furniture, God put such a soule into it, so adorned and beautified with all perfect graces, and gracious perfections, that the one might bee correspondent to the other, in eminencie and dignitie, whose minde is of sufficient power to informe each part and organ of his bodie; so his bodie is able to performe whatsoeuer noble action his minde shall incite and moue him to it, being both of abilitie and agilitie, to put in execution the Soules directions. Hee which hath a weake bodie and strong minde, which pricks him forward to valiant actions, is like a woman, which hath not strength to be deliuered of that which shee hath conceiued: But on the contrarie, corporall strength without mentall courage, is as a seruant which wants a ma-

ster to set him on worke: But our noble Prince hath both stoutnesse of stomach and strength of bodie to put in execution euerie valiant enterprise his minde pricketh him forward to, so that no man which sucketh in this vitall aire, is able to performe any warlike action, either on horse or on foote more strongly, or deliuer that strength more nimbly, or become that deliuerie more gracefully, than our hopefull valiant Prince. His stature of bodie is neither a Giant or a Pigmie, but placed in the golden mean, so each eyes can see He seemeth an object of pleasure. In a word, each particle of euerie part of his bodie, is so voyd of deformitie, and so full of the best workmanship of Nature, that hee may seeme a Prince of all, as well for his beauty as his birth: And had he nothing but a body, it were sufficient to command the best mans approbation and affection; for his countenance is an Epitome of Ethicks, in which Modestie and Maiestie doe fight for superioritie, and Mars and Venus to bee in contention for the higher places, yet striving in such fashion, as neither of them, or their Dominions, are diminished, but enlarged by these their warres: But if you make a further search, & leaue his countenance,

nance, looks into his pure spotlesse conscience,
you shall finde the former, compared to this, to
be but as an Index of a great Volume of Vertue,
in the which Center they all rest in their highest
perfection: and howsoever in most men hu-
militie doth seldome accompanie honour, and
lowlinesse of minde highnesse of estate; yet in
him it is farre otherwayes: for though He be
advanced to the highest pitch of honour, yet
He scorneth to receive any thing but vior, or to
disdaine ought but basenesse and guile. *and in 20*
Moreover, it is alwayes his pride; rather
to comfort than to contemne the poore; and
as He is full of humilitie, so He is void of pride,
aspiring to nothing but goodnesse: and lest
that He, being a Prince to so many, should be
a slave to himselfe; He continually subdues his
passions, and gets the conquest of them, Hee
knowes that anger is a short madnesse, & mad-
nesse a long anger; and therefore Hee resolves
to lodge no fume in his bosome, and is never
ticke of this frenzie; onely indeed Hee may be
sometimes transported with a godly zeale, when
either Hee seeth his Countrey injured, or his
God dishonoured; for Hee accounteth it his
chiefest honour to helpe the one, and to honour

and reuerence the other. It is a rare thing to see a Prince that hath all store of delicates (for wee are readie to rot our selues with ryot, being put into a delightfome great pasture of plentie) not subiect to surfets: but He doth neuer drinke, but to allay the heat and thirst of Nature; nor eate, but to satisfie and mortifie hunger; from which temperancie of diet, his matchlesse spotlesse chastitie hath birth: For, whereas that man which is superfluous in his diet, is lasciuious in his thoughts, because Vncleannesse is alwaies the childe of Ryot; Hec therefore, that Hemight not be stained with the one, abstains from the other, to the end that his Heart (which is Gods Temple) might not be made a Den of theecues; for when the Body fasteth the Soule feasteth, and the earthly members being mortified, the faculties of the Soule doe grow more liuely and powerfull.

Thus being Master of his owne lusts, Hec scorneth to be a seruant to his substance; but at his pleasure can part from it, and turne it out of his seruice, yet neuer but vpon a iust occasion; for that were to haue too little and light respect of his seruant, being a meere prodigallitie; but when Hec seeth it requisite, for the reward of

Vertue,

Vertue, or the maintenance of Honour, to part from it, the Sunne is not more liberrall of his light at high noone-day, than Hee of his meanes: for Hee loves not money like your couetous man (whose eyes are out, and he can neuer see when he hath sufficient, who like a *Danaïdum dolium* is neuer fill'd or satisfied,) but onely for necessitie, like a wise Mariner providing in a calme against the coming of a storme, and in the sunne-shine of peace, preparing to welcome the turbulent tempestuous time of warre. And for his wisdom (as who should say, it were likely Hee should bee in nothing vnlike to his Father) He outrunneth his age, and leaueth all those of his yeeres behinde Him in knowledge; for Hee sitteth in counsell like a sage Senatour, and a Law-making *Lycurgus*, that it seemeth a wonder (but wonders are no wonders in a wondrous subiect) how in the blossome of his yeeres He should haue such ripenesse and maturitie of Iudgement, and in his greene youth bee such a graue Counsellour: For did not his Gracious Highnesse, in the last Parliament, not only in appearance, but in truth, so well prouide for the safetie and securitie, both of his Friends and Countrey, that Hee was generally applauded
both

both of Counsellours and Commons, as being the most wise and watchfull Prince, for the welfare of his people : First, shewing his ardent zeale to Gods Glorie and Religion, to make wholsome salutiferous Lawes, for the suppressing of the Sowers of Sedition, and the Inter-minglers of the tares of their owne inuentions, amongst the pure graine of Gods Word. And thus hauing exprest his loue to God (aboue all vnder God) He prouides for his Peoples prosperitie, enacts Lawes, as Antidotes against former exactions, so customarily and vnconscionably practised in this our Common-wealth; as if He were soly and wholly happie in making his people fortunate, and in easing them of the heauie burthens of oppression imposed vpon them, bound vpon their backs, and laid vpon their shoulders. And indeed there neuer was Prince in Christendome, more commended by mortall men in speeches, or commended to the immortal God in prayers, than is our mightie inuict Prince; whose worth is such, that if I should liue to the age of Nestor, and in the whole course of my life doe nought but praise Him; praise Him in nothing but that which He is worthie of: vtter his worth compendiously,
yet

yet my pen would still bee a debter to his deserts; for He is not like the vulgar sort (as the vulgar Prouerbe tels vs) *Constant in nothing but inconstancie*; but his minde once fixed on a worthie object, is like a Starre which moueth not out of her orbe; but is euer the same in her motion. The little shrubs are shaken with euery little puffle of winde, but the stately Cedar, which is firmly rooted and fastned in the ground, as it is more noble, so it is more stable. Many Feathers and Weather-cocks in our daies, who are not resolute in any determinations, or determinate in any resolution, doe in an instant loathe that which they haue loued: but our Prince, as He doth not lightly settle affection, so He will not easily remoue it; for He deemes the one a defect of wisdom, the other an excessse of wauering, and an ouer-plus of inconstancie.

¶ Therefore, Hee being alwayes balanced and counterpoysed with due premeditation in affecting, cannot be induced in an instant to relinquish and distaste that which Hee affecteth. Then hath not France great reason and cause of ioy and exultation, who hath found out such a Mate for their incomparable Princeesse?

who is one which hath stoutnesse and courage of minde, ioyned to the strength of his bodie, wisdom accompanying his valour, vertue his soule; who is a Prince as well in worth as birth, excelling in bountie and beautie, and in all his actions obseruing the golden meane; who is constant in his loue, firme in his resolutions, whose worth few can conceiue, no man vtter, all men may admire; the descent of whose bloud doth ennoble his birth, the excellencie of whose birth doth enthrone and dignifie his vertues; whose vertues (as I may so say) doe almost Deifie his Soule; the inestimable price of whose Soule doth adorne his bodie, by inhabiting in it; the rare temper of whose bodie doth blesse his soule, by being the Mansion place of it. And thus Hee which hath all vertues, is to be all Hers, and that Princessse to be blest with the admirable constitution of his bodie, and the incomparable condition of his minde. Had his body been of ynequall vnproportionable mixture by the elements, the soule might haue loathed such a muddie building, & would soone haue forsaken her habitation; or had the minde beene corrupt and filthie, it would soone haue ruinated thos rare bodie in
E
regard

regard it would haue employed it to such ryotous ruinous courses, as it would soone haue produced her ouerthrow, and demolisht this mortall Edifice of Nature; by which meanes and likelyhood, the shortnesse of the Princes life, might haue made an abridgement of her happinesse, and haue cut short the continuance of her ioyes; but Nature hath so tempered and framed Him, of such an equall proportion of heat and moysture, that the excessiue heat of the one doth not threaten a Combustion, nor the abundance of the other a Deluge: but for his complexion Hee may bee another *Methuselah*, and She most superlatiue of her Sex in all felicitie, in the possession of so louing a Husband, so long a time, as He is like to inioy this vital transitorie vncertaine breath. Had He beene like a Rose, or a Flower De-luce, which though they bee faire things, yet they are of short continuance: (for the one is no sooner blowne, but it sheddeth; & the other fadeth in the bud) her ioy might haue found sorrow in the fear of the losse of her Ioy; but He alreadie is growne to ripenesse, and we hope (as may be coniectured, both by the temper of his bodie, & temperance of his minde) is not onely pleasing to the eye, but is

also likely to be a lasting fruit. It is the office of an husband to live with his wife as a man of knowledge, and what Prince wiser than his Highnesse, who squares out all his actions according to the Rule of Gods Word? who is so versed in each verse of Scripture, so well read in Divinitie, as Hee is not onely a Prince to command, but (for his learning) might be a Priest to instruct his people. Feare not then (oh renowned France) but He hath taken your Princess by the hand, not onely to leade Her to all happinesse on earth, but to bring Her felicitie; For what aduise can She (who is so well vnderstanding the dutie of a royall louing Spouse) refuse, which distilleth like *Nectar* from his lips? Or what counsell shall proceed from Him, but that which tendeth to the welfare of her bodie, & the sauing of her soule & body hereafter? Oh no, neuer was Princess blest with a more holy, happie, heauenly Head, than She, in being vnited to his Highnesse; who, as Hee hath knowledge, so He hath loue to direct Her to an happy end. Had his heart beene the harbourer of loue onely without knowledge, it had beene but as a blinde Guide; and knowledge, without loue to put it in practise, had beene but as a fruitlesse

fruitlesse plant, or power without a will; but our mighty Prince, as He hath no smal measure of wildome, so He hath an infinite abundance of affection, affection so great, as indeed Hee is nothing but loue, loue to his God, loue to his Princessse, loue to his people; all of which are in Him so exceeding, that none of any of those three particulars can be in any one person more eminent, than they hee ioyndly found in Him: For He loueth God aboue Himselfe, Hee loueth Her as Himselfe, because She is halfe Himselfe, and He loueth his People almost as Hee loueth Her. He loueth God, because Hee is married to Him mystically; He loueth Her, as being knit vnto Him in mariage really; Hee loueth his People, as being wedded vnto them representatiuely indeed; He is so much loue, as none that liues but loues Him.

The Lord of Heauen hath manifested his loue to Him in his mercie; for when Hee vnderooke that dangerous voyage out of his Countrey, Great Brittain, into Spaine, dangerous in the iourney, dangerous in the end of it indeed, nothing but danger, both for his passage thither, his arriual there, his departure from thence, being full of feare, and composed

of nothing but danger; for the waues, being proud of such a Burthen, did swell with ambition, and the surges soared about the ship, as if the sea had longed to haue her wombe the Tombe of such a Worthie, and had intended to haue erected her honour vpon his ruine.

But God, to whom the windes and the seas obey, did still the rage of *Neptune*, and closed vp the mouth of *Æolus*, in so much, as his people were all made fortunate in his happie returne, reioycing that they had Him any waies, but more ioyous that they had Him single; but now most exulting that He is vnited, by the sacred bond of wedlocke, to your Princeesse of France, and wee by that meanes conioyned to you. Thus hath the Lord, to the comfort of all well-disposed people, deliuered our best affected Prince, and in bringing Him from Spaine, hath brought Him to France, that howsoeuer his loue began in the other, yet it might end in this; in which Hee hath giuen most infinite content vnto his Kingdomes, who distasted the likelyhood of the former, as much as they applaud the certaintie of this new Contract.

Surely, God hath manifested his infinite loue and respect to our noble Prince, in so infinitely

nitely blessing his proper Selfe in Himselfe, and his people in Him, in respect of his deliuerance. Yea, God and man, your Highnesse and all the world, may see the happinesse wee conceiue of this Mariage, and hope for from this Contract: And what was the efficient cause of this? but the loue of God to his Highnesse, thus worthily disposed to the content and happinesse of his people.

Here was the loue of God manifestly and miraculously exprest to Him and all this Nation, in this one particular: but if I should proceed to make a whole discourse of Gods mercies as well towards his Bodie as his Soule, my taske would be as infinite as his blessings. But to leaue our mightie Prince, whose actions doe more commend Himselfe, let France but as nobly conceiue of our Nobles as they deserue, and they shall finde a most ineffable cause of most vnspcakable Ioy in this Confederation; for their breasts are the lodges of loyaltie. For indeed, howsoeuer some of our naturall Country-men haue lifted vp vnnaturally their hands against their Leige & Soueraigne, neuertheless it was their religion, not their disposition, which moued them to it. And how long time hath

hath our King rested free from danger, begot
and nurst vp by his Nobles? No, such, I dare
say, is (or at least ought to bee) their loue to
their gracious King, that they deeme it more li-
bertie to be his Seruant, than anies Soueraigne.
For whereas generally great Kings weare
Crownes like our Sauours, made of thornes,
composed of cares, which makes their eyes as
Sentinels, to watch continually, lest treason
should surprize and ouerthrow; and feares en-
ioyne the minde to keepe diligent watch, lest
treason should euert both Person and people:
their pettie Crownes are crowned with con-
tentment, they are not affrighted with danger,
neither doth feare make their night of rest, a day
of trauell vnto them; and all by their meanes,
who like a stately Cedar to the adioyning trees,
shelters them from tempests, and drops downe
the honie of peace vpon them. This labour on
his part begets the childe of loue in them, and
they deeme no iniurie so great, nor apprehend
any wrong so grieuous, as that which is done
to their Prince: neither doe they coniecture
any greater indignitie can bee done to them,
than when He is not dignified; they count that
glorie lost which doth not redound to Him,
and

and that honour to be as nothing, with which He is not graced; and therefore like so many pillars, they doe support Him vpon the shoulders of their obedience, who is their Roofe, their Couer & Protector. To the grauer sort of the which Nobilitie, our King stands as a Patterne for them to imitate, in soundnesse of iudgement, depth of learning, and other vertues: and to the younger, our Prince serues as a Tutor, to teach them, and instruct them what way leadeth to the perfection of honour and true glorie; and indeed none can bee more willing to set them an example, than He; and none more desirous to follow such a Leader, than they; they being proud in such a Patterne, and Hee ioyfull in them.

Oh who can measure the happinesse of that Kingdome, where the Prince is so accomplisht in the parts of his bodie and endowments of minde? in whose actions all his followers may reade whole Lectures of Ethicks and Moraltie; And thrice fortunate is that Prince, all whose Nobles strive to be his pictures, and euerie one desireth and striueth to haue neere resemblance, and to be drawne to the life, according to his pourtraicture: each of them reioy-

ceth to be the shadow of such a substance, and to bee like the creature which is so like the Creator.

Here is no treason plotted, no insurrections made by them, but all those which doe truly feare & loue God, doe truly feare & loue their Soueraigne. Haply indeed, afore they were acquainted with his vertues, and the light of his royall worth shined amongst them, they might attempt something vnworthie of themselves, nay base in the highest degree, as to be the death of Him which gaue life to so many, and with the pulling downe of the *Primus Motor*, ruine all the inferiour orbes of our Kingdome; but when they saw that his vertues made God his Friend, it was in vaine for them to bee his enemies; for all their treacherous attempts were but as sowing the shoare, or washing a Blackmoore, labour in vaine.

It is folly for *Balaam* to curse *Israel*, when God bleffeth him; and for them to ruine, when God preferueth; in so much, as now his gouernment pleaseth the Romish Catholiques, whom formerly their palates distasted; and all our Nobles (if their bad consciences doe not infringe that title) doe honour Him, and beare a
most

most affectionate respect to all his Posteritie, especially our royall Prince, whom all our Nobles labour in all their actions to please and imitate.

Oh blessed Kingdome, where the Nobilitie doth so affect the Prince, and the Prince doth so much respect the Nobilitie, and both of them are in loue with vertue; where the Peeres are so peerelesse in their courtesie, loue to their Kingdome, and loyaltie to their King; who are neuer more happie, than when they vndertake some enterprise for the happinesse of both; who are not seruants to seruile feare, but Master-pieces of valour; so that they are as much feared abroad, as fauoured and honoured at home: and how can they want honour, so long as our King and Prince, to whom true honour is due, honour them? Or haply, if they should (as they neuer doe) neglect to respect them, yet their owne vertues would, in silence, speake them worthie; who are so wisely valiant, that they will not refuse to hazard their liues, for the safetie of their Countrey; their estate, for the preservation of a limbe; nor the cutting off of a limbe, for the welfare of the whole bodie; who, though they can actively suffer paines, to pre-

uent other dangers which would passiuely fall vpon them, yet they will not submit themselves to any base kinde of miserie. No surely, they know valour is vertue, and vertue hath euermore her limits; and therefore, as the Eagle preyeth not vpon flies, so they which are nobly bred, and haue their great birth seconded with good education, scorne to aime at atchievements of small import; but shoot at high marks of great consequence. Some of them valiantly defend the walls (as I may so terme them) of their Countrey, lest their enemies too neere approach, might make their Countrey too neere a ruine. Others, like *Hercules*, doe not sticke to forsake their natiue soile, their wiues, their children, their lands and their possessions, to seeke for honour in a foraigne Countrey, and restore the wronged to their right; to reuenge a Prince, great in his vertues, though meane in his fortunes, his fortunes not so meane by birth, but by oppression; oppression of a Tyrant vsurping his Dominions; Dominions, the which I cannot name, nay not so much as thinke on, but it forceth brinish teares, forced and banisht from a grieued heart, to see Religion so defaced, a Countrey so dispeopled,
the

the people so massacred and mured. Then on, braue Brittaines Heroes, runne in your intended course, and being prickt on with valour, continue vntill you come to your iournies end; that so future ages may erect Trophies to the eternall memories of your famous names, that children yet vnborne may say; These were the Worthies, by whose meanes a desolate Countrey was repopled, a wronged Prince releued, an oppressing Tyrant discomfited. Consider, oh yee truly ennobled, the cause of the war, the iustnesse of the cause, the vertue of the Prince, the rare perfections of his Spouse, the hopefulnesse of their Issue, the neere affinitie they haue with your Soueraigne, being deriued and propagated from his loines; the consanguinitie with your Prince: and surely, these motiues cannot chuse but inflame you with courage, and accend your furie to make you fight valiantly, and conquer victoriously, the enemies of him, who is a fauourer and follower of your true religion, a Sonne to your Soueraigne, a Brother to your Prince, a friend to you all.

But alas, what a needlesse thing it is to cast a drop into the Ocean? or to adde a sparke

to the fierie region? My words are but as wind,
to blow the fire which is sufficiently kindled;
for I, and all this Realme and Dominion with
me, are verily and really perswaded, that your
valour is at so high a pitch, it cannot bee raised
higher; such be our Nobles, and therefore fit
objects for such a Princeesse, who thogh her sex
will not permit her to be an actor, yet her no-
ble minde doth incite her: and no doubt shee
cannot chuse but delight to see her Court com-
posed of nothing but such vndaunted and cou-
ragious Captaines, who though they bee most
affable & courteous in Court, yet they are most
terrible & couragious in combat. I doubt not,
but it is a delectable spectacle to see your braue
Martiallists, as *Cesar*, *Pompey*, *Alexander*, and
such like, though painted, & that not vnto the
life; for time hath wasted and worne out the
true pictures of them. But in these your Nobles,
most illustrious Princeesse, you may see them all
living: for if vertue can make one like, there is
none suruiving hath a neerer resemblance to
them, than your noble Seruants, and obseruant
Nobles haue of them. Is it the care of their
Countrey, which wee should make the subiect
of our comparison? the Publique good hath
beene

beene respected of them, more than their pri-
 uate commoditie ; They know they are not
 borne to themselves onely, but to the benefit of
 the place in w^{ch} they haue had birth and being.
 This is their resolution in generall, but giue me
 leaue : As the whole Kingdom is bound by du-
 tie and gratitude, to nominate some particulars,
 as he, who is the Faavourite of God, his King,
 Prince, and Countrey, the Duke of Bucking-
 ham, who is not so stiled vnworthily, for hee
 doth truely deserue it: Hath he not beene loy-
 all to our Soueraigne? And wheras other sub-
 iects, which haue beene (though neuer thus)
 aduanced, haue sought to flie too high vpon the
 waxen wings of ambition, higher than either
 modestie or his Maiestie permitted; hee neuer
 rose higher than it pleased the King to lift him:
 so that he hath gained more honour by his ho-
 nestie and vertue, than the King could giue
 him by his meanes ; for goods may bee giuen
 by an earthly Soueraigne, but grace is an effect
 of a higher power, comming immediately
 from God; the King might preferre him, but
 it was God onely could make him humble in
 his performances, the which hee hath alwaies
 beene, shewing no lesse loyall affection to the
 King,

King, than louing affection to his kinred. But
looke into his loue which hee beareth to our
Prince, and you shall finde him to be as a faith-
full *Jonathan* vnto our righteous *David*; in all
his trauell and troubles, how constantly did he
attend on Him, being almost as inseparable an
Adiunct to his Highnesse, as heat to the fire, or
light to the Sunne? being as *Ruth* to *Nabomi*,
readie to goe whither soeuer He went. Neither
did his person onely, but his care accompanie
Him, watching continually lest any treason
might bee plotted against Him, lest any trap
might be laid to ensnare Him, lest any subtill
Serpents (as those hot Countries are full of
them) might sting Him. It was hee that tooke
the least disgrace done vnto the Prince, more
heauily and hainously, than the greatest indig-
nitie could be offered vnto himselfe. It was he
which discerned all the politique proceedings
of Spaine; and it is hee (vnder God) to whom
wee owe eternall gratitude, for the welfare of
this our Kingdome, and the people are perpe-
tually bound for this their prosperitie: and I
doubt not, but those, who are not like Swine,
(which eate the acornes vnder the tree, but ne-
uer looke vp to the tree from whence they fall)
doe

doe most worthily acknowledge, and heartily affect that most Illustrious Duke, for his tender and zealous loue, both of his Princes safetie, and Countries good.

Truth it selfe speaketh it, and therefore who but the enemies of Truth can oppose it? that promotion neither commeth from the East, nor the West, but onely from the Lord. Moreover, the hearts of Kings are in the hands of God, to turne them at his pleasure: and it is as farre from doubt, as Heauen from Hell, that indeed our King hath honoured you, but it was by Gods appointment; He hath preferred you, but it was by Gods directions, and God directed Him to aduance you, that you might benefit this Countrey, in being an Instrument, to finde out the intendments of Spaine, as also to further this blessed Contract with France; and I dare say, or (if my word may not be taken) I can produce millions of witnesses, to testifie and depose, that the gaping earth, after a long parching drought, did neuer more acceptably entertaine a liuely showre, than the Brittish Nation this Vnion. Neither was euer the dew of *Hermon*, distilling vpon the Hill of *Sion*, more welcome to it, than this happie and hopefull

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Coniunction

Coniunction to vs. Neither let me omit to render, in the behalfe of our Countrey-men, all possible thanks to my Noble Lord of Doncaster, who hath so well and worthily behaved, and carried himselfe, in the effecting of this blessed Confederation, as in making this Match, and effecting this Contract, hee hath robbed multitudes of their soules, and won the hearts of all the people; for should hee liue neuer so long, and all his life time studie, and euer studie effectually, and all his studies should be wholly to benefit his Countrey, hee could neuer haue excogitated a meanes more likely, to bring whole showres of all kinde of Blessings vpon these Kingdomes, than this, whereby England is ioyned to France, and France to England; the most fertile Countries of the world are ioyned together, with the kisses of peace and amitie. To you therefore, most Noble Lord, as the Conduit by which meanes God hath conueyed this happines, we present our well wishes. For who is it, but you, most Honoured Lord, to whom we are more indebted, than to your care, for the finishing of this Vnion? It was the eyes of your Iudgement, which foresaw what prosperitie it would bring to the Prince, and what happi-

ness it would bring to England, to haue her Lyons adorned with Frances Lillies, and the Flower-De-luce and the Rose bound vp, and conioyned. What bed so sweet, as that which is composed of Lillies and Roses? What kisses more delightfull, than when they are linked together? And what Contract could haue been more consolatorie, than this of France and England? To you therefore, Great Brittain sendeth the best of her wishes, to attend you, and most powerfull prayers to guard you, and preserve you from all perils, that you may liue to doe God glorie, and your Countrey good, in performing many profitable offices vnto it.

Here then, if it please France and this most Royall Ladie, to take but a suruey of the incomparable excellencie of the Peeres and Nobles, by whom She shall bee attended in Great Brittain, Shee shall happily, and to her great comfort and content, vnderstand, that She shall shine like *Phæbe* in this our Orbe, enuironed round about with these glorious starres and resplendent lights, the Nobles of our Kingdome.

But to the end they may conceiue and consider of their happinesse, *Cap. xpe* (as I may so

say) and weigh but the worth of our Commons and vulgar sort of people, in this our Iland, it will soone appeare, that euen in the lowest sort of people, they shall finde highest degrees of happinesse: First, in regard of the mutuall affection which is likely to be between Her and our Nation, whether it bee for nearnesse of blood, or a quiparancie of conditions.

Moses, when he saw the two Iewes at dissention one with another, hee could excogitate no meanes more forcible to moue them to reconciliation, than reducing their affinitie to their remembrance, telling them they were brethren: then surely, ought there not to be great affection betweene the two famous Nations of the Brittain and the French, since there is so much affinitie? Yes surely; and to the end that there may bee (as there ought to bee) eternall concord, let vs remember we are brethren, and of the same blood.

For there be verie few in England, who either directly from their Fathers and Progenitors, or indirectly by some contract, haue not some of the French blood lodged in their bowels. And if we examine the dispositions of either Nation, we shall finde them not like

Jacob and *Eſau*, or *Caine* and *Abel*, of oppoſite qualities; but wee ſhall ſee an abſolute agreement betweene them, in their vertuous inclination and conditions.

Doc we ſeek for valour? who of more perfect prowefſe, than the French and the Engliſh? Who haue been ſo often Combatants and Conquerours, both for their Countrey and conſcience, as France and England?

The French are true-hearted, neuer carrying two faces vnder one hood; but deeming it rather cowardice, than true valour, to overcome by deceit and policie, for the moſt part carrying their hearts at their tongues end; and though they ſpeake not euerie thing which they know, yet they ſpeake nothing with their tongues, but that which they thinke in their hearts.

Our Engliſh are not deceitfull and hypocriticall, cooling their pottage and warming their hands with the ſame breath; but their ſpeeches are the mirrours of their mindes, in which you may ſee their intentions, and by their words you may attaine to the ſcience of their conſcience.

The French are vpright and iuſt, deeming it the loſſe of their worth not to keep their word,

and the most base seruility not to be their words Masters, scorning fraud and truce-breaking, not seeking to rush vpon another mans possessions, or to encroach vpon others Dominions.

The English are performers of that which they promise, prouing the truth of their words by the triall of their deeds, accounting it a deep wound to their reputation, not to performe their promises; and that the lie deserues (more than is in the Prouerbe) not onely a stab, but damnation; they are content with that which the Lord hath allotted to them, and doe not so much seeke to offend their neighbours, as to defend themselves.

In a word: Are the French affable, sober, wise, modest, temperate, pious, prudent, courageous, constant, magnanimous, mercifull, iust? The English doe answer them in all these worthy qualities, and are full of courtesie in their carriage, of sobriety in their countenances, of modestie in their behauiours, of temperance in their diets, of pietie in their religion, of prudence in their practises, of courage in their combats and controuersies, of constancie and stayednesse in their affections, of magnanimity in their enterprises, of mercie in pardoning those

those offences which may possibly be forgiven,
and of Iustice in punishing those offences,
which may not be permitted.

Therefore of a certaintie, no earthly blessing
is able to counteruaile your happinesse, whole
Princesse is combined and conioyned with our
Prince; whose people is so worthie, that Hee
doth not seeme like a Royall Golden Pillar
built vpon a Base of Lead, but a worthie Prince
set ouer a worthie people. Happie therefore is
France in her companie, happie the Princesse in
her command: They extraordinarily fortunate,
that they shall haue commerce with a Nation,
who will not be to them as a strange people, of
a differing disposition; but will bee of a corre-
spondencie of condition with them: and hap-
pie She, that shall haue such subiects, so wise, so
worthie, so iust, so honest, that Shee may well
thinke this her Kingdome, to be a little Heauen,
in which She sits as Queene, and her Subiects as
so many Saints.

Neither doe the sweet-pleasing streames of
ioy and solace, flow onely to France from this
fountaine; but as the stomacke, though it bee
the proper resident place and receptacle of the
meat, yet doth not only feed and satisfie it selfe;
but

but likewise doth nourish and content all the parts about it ; so this blessed Vnion, and sweet Coniunction, doth not onely benefit the particular Countries, betweene whom it is made ; but doth likewise reioyce the neighboring Nations, and therest of the League & Confederacie. Cast but an eye vpon Venice, and there, euen of one halfe blinde, may bee discerned, how all in generall applaud and laud it, infinitely reioycing, that their Friends and Confederates should be so fortunate ; that England and France should bee so ioyned together, in the knot of true loue and amitie. From this Contract ariseth a hope of the vanquishing of their foes, and that by this meanes a happie successe shall accompany all their iust enterprises against their enemies : also, being mounted vpon the wings of glorie, they shall bee seated vpon the necks of their subdued aduersaries ; and that such conquests shall follow this Contract, and such victories these Nuptials, as the posterities of men now liuing, and succeeding ages, shall see and say, It was the mariage of the mightie Prince *Charles*, and the Ladie *Henrette Maria*, which were the Parents and Producers of Religions comfort, of the restoring of the
wronged

wronged to their right; for God, on the verie day, in which *Hymens* Rites were solemnized betweene Them, did match all good people to happinesse, crowned Them with victorie, to the consolation of all true Christian Princes, friends to equitie, enemies of ambition, fauourers and followers of vertue.

But if our intelligence trauell a little lower, and you make recourse into the Low-Countries, no tongue is able to vtter what they conceiue, nor any pen almost to write the ioyous speeches they vtter, for the confirmation of this Contract, than which nothing could haue been more desired, no newes better accepted: And whereas the speeches of the former Match did seeme vnto them as hideous as Hell, and as terrible as Thunder, this is a lightning vnto their hearts; for now in stead of feares, they haue friends on all sides, Allies and Confederates, which are of will and power to assist them, and to make resistance against their enemies. The former Match did seeme vnto them as a storme of warre, threatening to demolish the Architect of their welfare; this, as a Calme of peace, promising securitie to their prosperitie. Oh happie Brittain! in such a blessed Prince, who is by so

much more fortunate, by how much more He
is a meanes to make others happie; and from
whom can more happinesse bee deriued, than
from our Prince? who cloathes so many King-
domes at his Mariage-day, in robes of comfort,
and giues to so many Common-wealths such
great fauours, as neuer did any Potentate in for-
mer, nor is likely to doe in following times:
who hath lifted out of the mire of miserie, so
many drooping hearts and discontented soules.
Indeed, neuer was Mariage more hopefull than
this of these two most hopefull Princes, by the
coniunction of which two propitious Planets,
in this our firmament of Christendom, it prela-
geth the sweet distillation of the drops of hap-
pinesse, vpon so many, especially the Low-
Countries, whose Inhabitants are filled with
heaped measure of mirth, for this consolatorie,
most ioyfull, and happie Coniunction. The fa-
mous Prince of Orange, Graue as well naturally
as nominally, as well really as ritularly, who is
not onely graue and to bee honoured for his
yeeres, but graue and to be imitated for his ver-
tues, being not onely adorned with the graui-
tie of his head, but with the grace of his heart,
doth heartily praise the God of Heauen, by
whom

whom all mariages, especially of Princes, bee made, for constituting and appointing this Contract, and crossing that which was pretended with Spaine; For that had laid his brest open to his enemies, it had beene a way which had led to the wasting of his Countrey; had it proceeded, he might haue saluted it, and said, as *Ahab* spoke to *Eliab*, *Hast thou found me, ob mineemie?* But hee may welcome this with the speech of *David* to *Abiath*, *He is a good man, and bringeth glad tydings.* Neither can it minister any small ioy to the most illustrious Sonne of our most gracious Soueraigne, the King of Bohemia, who hath a long time beene rackt vpon the racke of hard misfortunes, and endured the grimme looks of aduersitie; but now he hopes safely to saile in the Ocean of pleasure, and to see the smiling countenance of Ioy and Solace. He doubteth not, but now his noble affectionate Father, is not onely powerfull in his owne proper forces, but strong in Alliance, with that mightie potent French King, who both of them being so puissant in meanes, men, money, and munition, so sufficiently stored with wise graue Counsellours to aduise, with young able men to act, and put their counsell in execution,

cution; They will ioyn forces to reioyne his detained Diadem to his head, and to restore Him to his Countrey and Dignitie.

This was the day likewise, which the onely Sister of our prosperous mightie Prince, and Daughter of the Imperiall Maiestie of our mightie Soueraigne, so long looked for, and so much longed for, in which Shee might haue a Sister by mariage, though not by birth, with whom She might make a mutuall exchange of intire affection, that She might finde one true friend, that might bee her Sister, both in deed and vertue; that hauing found one so neere Herselfe, so like Herselfe, her ioy might euen almost exceed Herselfe; and who more fit to be Sisters, than those who are so concording in vertuous conditions; the least of whose rare exquisite perfections cannot bee imitated by any, but by one another; for who so modest, so bountifull, so beautifull, so chaste, so constant, so wise, and euerie waies so worthie, as *Elizabeth*, but *Henrette Maria*? all that they differ is in that which notwithstanding in either of Them is a vertue; for the one is a chaste Matron, the other a pure Virgin; the one the Mother, as well of many children, as of many
holy

holy deeds; the other, the mother onely of
vertuous actions. The Almighty of his mer-
cie grant, that as Shee is her perfect Patterne
in the one, so Shee may truly resemble Her,
that so Shee may bee the happie Mother
of many children, and Hee the fortunate Fa-
ther and Progenitour of many Princes, that
Shee being like a fruitfull Vine vpon the
wall-side, his children may bee like Oliue
Branches round about his table; and that in his
Posteritie, not onely his Highnesse, but all
the world may bee happie; so also the Pfaltz-
graues Princely Babes and hopefull Issue re-
ioyce, in regard all their Friends are not likely to
decease with their Parents, but that from their
mightie Vncle Prince *Charles* his loynes, shall
spring such Princely Sprigs, who will take their
parts against all those, which with an enuious
eye and a malicious minde behold their persons.
For euer therefore let this Contract bee chroni-
clcd in the Register of Fame, which hath thus
imposed an Epilogue to the dolefull Tragedie,
so passionately acted in the bosomes of the
Royll King and Queene of Bohemia, and hath
begun a Prologue to a ioyfull Comedie, the be-
ginning of which shall bee warre and bloudie
H 3 dissention,

74 *Epistola*
dissention, but the last act containeth the peace
of the Church, the releefe of the oppressed, the
ruine of Antichrist, and the aduancement of
Christian Religion.

Thus from these two most excellent Princes,
spring tides of happinesse, ouerflowing many
Countries; and good fortune, of which they
are the Authours, crownes many forraigne Na-
tions, but most especially this our Island, and
all his Maiesties of Great Brittaines Domi-
nions.

For if wee shall but behold France with the
eye of mature iudgement, wee shall finde it sto-
red with all kinde of commodities fit for com-
merce and traffique, being (as it were) Gods
garden, in which Hee had planted all his bles-
sings and benefits; for what rare blessing is it
not richly furnished with? as corne, cattell,
fish, fowle, and all manner of fruit, either plea-
sing to the eye, or delightfull to the taste?
whose soyle is cloathed in a greene mantle, dec-
ked and adorned with all kinde of various, de-
lectable, sense-delighting, odoriferous flowers.
Indeed no Kingdomes soyle hath more beautie
and bountie than France, no Countrey better
situated, more abounding with excellent wits,
both

both in the time of warre and peace, than France; there is no Kingdome established with godlier Lawes, no Monarchie more mightie, of authoritie more absolute Soueraigne, being a Kingdome so well fortified with power, and so well qualified with pietie: Indeed, neuer was the foundation of any Empire laid with more wisdomes; and being built, upheld, and the ruines repaired with more discretion than France. Doe you inquire after the greatnesse of her Provinces? They are like so many Kingdomes, yet all united in one. Neuer were there any Soueraignes of any Kingdomes, which haue more constantly laboured for the propagation of the Gospel, and the planting of Religion, than the French Kings, who haue made cleane the floore of Christendome, swept away so much filthinesse, and diuerted that great Deluge of Infidels, which threatened shipwrecke to the French Nation; from whence they haue their deserved titles of most Christian Kings. What worthe men, yea and most excellent Kings, hath France produced? of whom wee may truly report, that they were most valiant in warre, most wise in counsell, carrying themselves not insulkingly in their prosperitie, nor

yet

yet dejectedly in their aduersitie; but being almost conquered in shew, they became Conquerours in effect; and when they were most in despaire, yet neuer despaired of the Commonweale; who, as they manifested great loue to their subiects, so their subiects expressed great loue and affection to them.

Doe you search who were the Ancestours of the French, and inquire after the originall of that Nation, you shall finde them neither in the ruines and ashes of Troy, neither in the Fens of Moolides, but were principally descended from them in Germany, a Nation mighty in strength and valour, who by defending themselves, and succouring others, came to be a people powerfull in Armes, who still maintained their liberty with their sword, from whence they were called by the other Germanes *Fraunce*, which signifies free, or reiecting seruitude and bondage. And it may bee spoken truely and without flatterie, that neuer Kingdome might better boast of so many worthie Princes as this may; As *Pharamond*, the first Layer of the Foundation of this Monarchie; *Clodion* his Successour in this building; *Meroued* the Continuer and Augmenter of the Edifice; *Clouis*, whose memorie

morie is to bee reuerenced of all posteritie, and whose worthie deeds are to bee had in an euerlasting remembrance, as being the first that added Christian religion to others conquests, and adorned that rare foundation with the faith of Christ, the primeft ornament of any Principallitie, by which meanes the hearts of the Gaules (who for the most part embraced the Gospell) were as much vnited to him by fauour, as his was to God by faith; who by this meanes obtained from them voluntarie obedience, and was made assured possessour of the others victories, who likewise receiued the name of his new Dominions, and were called by the name of *France*.

To omit that renowned Prince, *Charlemaine*, who being enriched with singular gifts, both of bodie and minde, repaired the ruine of the Empire, & was confirmed King of France, and Emperour of Rome, to the great aduancement of Religion, and comfort of the Commonwealth; whose issue, although it did not alwaies inherit, either their Fathers valour or his honour; yet God, who though He may alter the persons, yet still guardeth and guideth the state of Monarchies, did raise vp a worthie

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Successour of that Race, to wit, *Hugh Capet*, a Prince adorned both with wisdom and modestie, ioyning wholesome Lawes to his force of armes, and well-gouerned equitie to his authoritie, did so ouercast this erected Kingdome with such, both godly and goodly Ordinances, as it withstood the stormes of many miserable ages.

And of late yeeres, *Henrie* the fourth, the prime Prince of the bloud, and first King of the Royall Race of *Burbon*, a Prince endowed with all gifts and rare qualities, requisite for the restoring of a Kingdoms sicke and languishing estate, to the former health and happinesse: who succeeding *Henrie* the third, the last of the Royall Race of *Valois*, who was slaine by a Iacobine, in the Crowne and Dignitie of a King, found the Kingdome pestered with so many pestilent euils, which was like a bodie surfeited and weakned with all kinde of diuersitie of diseases, surcharged with melancholy, and diuers other bad humours, which did so contend for predominancie, as it was full of intestine broyles and ciuill dissensions, the which being fed with choller of the people, did daily threaten the overthrow and destruction of the whole

whole Continent, if God had not in time sent that good Physitian, *Henrie* the fourth, whose might and mildnesse composed such wholesome medicines and rare remedies, for the recovery of his Kingdomes welfare, that by his valour hee encountred his enemies, and reduced his distracted and almost destroyed subiects, to their dutifull obedience; in so much, as his most gracious gouernment was likely to haue brought that Kingdome to a most peaccable and prosperous estate, if a cursed cruell murderer had not imposed an vntimely end by an vnforgotten stab to his life, and by consequence to his gouernment, with whose life the present prosperitie of the Kingdome was ended; in regard He left none to weild his Scepter, but his Sonne, then Daulphine, now King, *Lewis*, whose tender yeeres, though they promised much, yet they could performe verie little in the ruling of such a mightie Nation: But God, who is euermore a Father of the fatherlesse, and a Husband to the Widow, became a mightie Protectour of this fatherlesse Countrey, still preserving it from all perills, guarding the Daulphine from all dangers, till at length, Hee attaining to the ripenesse of yeeres and vertues,

was fit to bee the Gouvernour of such a Kingdome ; in so much, as now it may bee truely stiled, The most flourishing and fortunate Common-wealth in Christendome : Then what better or fitter amitie, than betweene Nations and People so faithfull, and two Countries so fruitfull, as France and Brittain? What greater likelyhood can there be of loue, than between men so like in qualities, as the French and English, and two Countries so rich as France and England?

It is an ancient approoved Maxime in Philosophie, *Simile simili gaudet*, The like reioyceth in the like; and it is as receiued an axiom in Morallitie, *Amicitia debet esse inter equales* : For if a rich man be in the bond of friendship with a poore man, their loue is not likely to bee of any long continuance; for the want of the one will wearie the good will of the other, and like *Pharaohs* kine, the leane ones will eat vp the fat.

But when two fertile Kingdomes, which are the Palaces of *Ceres*, and Temples of *Bacchus*, shall ioyne together, it is not onely likely to bee great for the quantitie, but durable for the time, when as they shall not onely haue the interchanges

changes of peace, but also of plentie, when as neither of them shall impouerish, but both of them ioyntly enrich each other.

This is the ioy of our most mightie, wise, inuict Monarch, King *James*, who is as well the father of his Countrey England, as of his Sonne Prince *Charles*, who cannot chuse but reioyce to see his Countrey so well matched to a Kingdom so commodious and profitable. There is no father but desireth and ioyeth to see his daughter wealthily bestowed vpon one of equall worth and meanes; then well may his Royall Person reioyce at this Mariage of his Kingdom, which hath found a Mate so powerfull, so plentifull, so abounding with all riches, so enriched with all benefits, as France.

Doth He desire peace? it is able in the time of peace to send Him rich commodities out of her store-house. Doth He desire warre? what is wanting there to maintaine it? It is populous for men, powerfull for money, plentifull for prouision; there are men to bee procured for money, money for men, & sustenance to be had for money, that nothing might be wanting, requisite for the vpholding, for the beginning or continuance of a iust warre: Then how is

England for euer obliged to the Almighty, who hath thus directed our King, thus affected our Prince to chuse and select so blessed a Princess, in so happie a Countrey, which is the fertile Mother of such excellent wits, which is the Continent of such affable, debonaire, and courteous people, a rich Fountaine from whence all necessarie benefits flow to neighbouring Nations, which wanteth neither a fat fruitfull soyle to yeeld increase, nor laborious, painfull, industrious men to till it, which hath beene the seat of so many mightie, wise, valiant, vnconquered Monarchs.

Oh happie Brittain! which though thou wert most happie in thy selfe, yet (if it be possible) art more than most happie in such a Sister, which is the Palace of pleasure, & the Mansion-place of delight, which sendeth all rare delicacies, as gifts vnto thy People; and the rarest Gemme of Nature, the most exquisite Fruit that euer that Countrey could make it selfe or other Countries happie in, The Ladie *Henrette Maria*, to thy Prince, whose vertues shew themselves to the life, more to the eyes of all, than the most perfect eloquence is able to declare them to the eares of any; who, in her virginitie,

was

was wedded to Vertue, and is now matched with the most vertuous Prince that euer liued; who for vertue, parentage, education, proportion, and portion, stands as a matchlesse Mirror to all her sex, and no whit vnworthie of such a Husband.

Consider but her vertues, and you will say, and yet speake nothing but that which you thinke, that Shee is rather an Angell sent from Heauen, for to bee a Miracle and Oracle of her time, for all to admire, than borne of mortall feed, for any to imitate; in whom wisdom fits in her perfection, and all to make Her perfect, whose words are all weighed in the balance of consideration in her minde, afore they be vented by her lips; for Shee knowes words are like time, once past, they cannot be recalled, and howsoeuer the tongue bee an unruly euill, and that euill most predominant in a woman; yet Shee deeming it most vnworthie to command others, and not to command Her selfe, alwaies premeditating of whom, to whom, where and what She speakes; and as Shee suffers not her tongue to be the key of her mindes closet, where silence is a vertue; so Shee will not neglect to let her tongue bee the testament
of

of her minde, where necessitie enforceth
Thrice happie Kingdome at this instant, in
which there is such a Princess extant, so fully
accomplisht with such rare vertuous qualities:
It is She, whose chastitie doth challenge the su-
perioritie of all her Ancestours, and stands as a
Patterne to future ages, whose heart neuer har-
boured the least thought of vncleannesse,
whose Iuorie Alablaster Soule hath not beene
toucht or tainted with the least impuritie can
be imagined; but, from her infancie, hath been
the vndefiled Temple of *Diana*; whose harme-
lesse heart hath euermore walked cloathed in a
white spotlesse robe of matchlesse innocence,
and hath beene hurtfull to none, except it hath
beene in being too mercifull; and if She hath
done any iniurie, it hath beene in doing good
to those which neuer deserued it: Shee is free
from the oppression of the fatherlesse, or wron-
ging the widow, free from the effusion and
pouring out of innocent bloud; her hands were
neuer imbrued in the purple die of infants gore.
And thus being guarded with the armour of
prooffe of innocence, She walkes secure, dread-
lesse of danger; for neither doe needlesse feares
in the time of her watching, surprize Her; nor
horrid

Good-Principles
horrid dreames of danger, in her sleepe, affright
Her; for her innocence doth euermore secure
Her.

Neither may her patience bee passed ouer in
silence, who heiring her Father in his spirit (as
if Hee had left Her his good *Genius*, as part of
her Dowrie) is resolute beyond her sex, in bea-
ring aduersities; and all afflictions, which time
in the whole course of her life hath inflicted
vpon Her, haue beene entertained like snow
vpon the ground, without any noyse or mur-
muring; Religion and Discretion did informe
Her, that the more patiently She tooke her pu-
nishment of her Heauenly Father, the more
gently He would correct Her; and She deemes
it meere madnesse, with the fish, to leape out of
the pan of miserie, into the fire of impatience;
or to seeke to withstand that which She could
not auoid: therefore in all those sicknesses and
afflictions, which God either for triall, or other-
wise, hath inflicted vpon Her, Shee hath beha-
ued Herselfe with such meeknesse, such mild-
nesse, and yet such courage of Spirit, as we may
truely say, Shee hath beene Gods Patient in all
her miseries: if She were sicke in the highest de-
gree, yet her comfort was, Shee could not bee

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sicker:

sicker: and thus, though potions could not helpe her bodie, yet patience did cure her soule, and (like a rare extraordinarie Bird) She sung in a stormie tempest, being not onely thankfull and praising God for his blessings on the right hand, but her afflictions on the left, and welcomming all her crosses with such sweet embracements, as they had not the heart to stay long with such a friend, that gaue them such kinde entertainment, and good welcome.

Neither may her humilitie be forgotten, who makes it Gentleman-Vsher for her Honour, esteeming that honour cannot follow except humilitie goes afore; She knowes it is the Basis vpon which all other vertues are erected, and that pride is a great disgrace, euen in the greatest Potentates: To see a poore dejected miserable man, which is low and cast downe in estate, low in minde, it is no wonder; but to see one high in honours and preferment, humble in spirit, it is a strange raritie: And it is most true, that as there is nothing more odious in the sight of God, than a poore man proud; so there is no sight more acceptable to his All-seeing Eye, than to see one which is mightie, meane in his owne opinion: But such is this honoured, yet
humble

humble Ladie, who though She be laden with honours, riches, and vertues, yet like a fertile Plant, by how much more it is enriched with fruit, by so much neerer it bowes to the ground: So this Illustrious Princeesse, by how much more God hath aduanced Her to dignities, by so much more Shee doth honour Him by humilitie.

And to the end that Shee might walke safely betweene two extremes, and absolutely attaine to the golden meane; as Shee is not prone to pride, so Shee is void of basenesse; Shee doth not altogether forget the greatnesse of her birth, but through the remembrance of it, is incited to goodnesse of life; Shee holds it the highest indignitie, and the greatest vnworthinesse that may be, to be superiour to any in birth or place, and to be inferiour to them in grace and vertue. And thus striving to exceed, Shee is beyond compare, and good in the superlatiue, the which (howsoeuer Herselfe doth more looke on the defects in her labouring to mend them, than those perfections which cannot bee bettered, whiles her diuine soule is shadowed with this veile of mortalitie, and depriued of the freedome in this prison of flesh) yet Shee

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would

would haue others see her vertues, not in a foolish vaine-glorie, but a religious pietie, that others by her good example might bee the more stirred to the practise of vertuous actions, and that men seeing her good works, might glorifie her Father which is in Heauen, and as She doth holily desire that they might see her vertuous disposition and pious qualities, so Shee doth wisely labour to couer her infirmities, and to burie in obliuion her (if there bee any in Her) imperfections. She considers Shee is set vpon a hill, and hath many eyes vpon Her, and that which is but a moat in anothers eye, is a beame in hers; that infirmitie which is but a scratch to anothers credit, is a wound to her reputation; She obserues also, that as her weakneses are eminent, so they are dangerous: For if the King holds his necke awry, all the Subiects will imitate Him; if the Tutour stammers, the Scholler will scarce speake plaine, and vulgar people thinke it their greatest perfection to imitate their Prince, although it be in their imperfections; Shee therefore, to preuent that which might bee any wayes preiudiciall to her vnderlings, endeouours to be as perfect as may bee, and to hide that in which Shee is imperfect.

perfect. But that I may be constant in her praises, let me likewise commend her constancie; for whereas other women are like the Moone, euer changing, and in one instant loathing that which they loued, hauing the eyes of their affection not fixed vpon one certaine object, but hauing their mindes drunke with the varietie of affections, they reele here and there, and their heads being sicke of the staggers of inconstancie, they are indeterminate in all their proceedings. Shee, on the contrarie, being sober and stayd in her fancie, loueth onely One, and will neuer leaue to loue Him: Light substances, as feathers, shittle-cocks, and such like, are moued with euerie puffle, or the least blast of winde; but creatures more ponderous and precious, as your Diamond, Rubie, Carbuncle, and Saphyr, are not remoued out of the place where they rest, but by violence; and howsoeuer they bee harder to find, yet it is not so easie to lose them. Some women doe loue *ad libitum*, and can finde no center of their desires; but, like your straw, are so accendible, as the least puffle will set their affections on flaming, and kindle their desires; but alas, as they are soone in, so they are soone out: It is an easie matter, in euerie

place, to meet with such light stuffe, but it is difficult to finde Diamonds, whose affections are well balanced, and whose fancies are of long continuance: But such is this Princess, so stayd, so sober, so constant, so *Penelope*-like, whom many may wooc, but none can winne from *Vlysses*, who though She may haue many pleaders for Her, yet non-suites them all but One; being so diuine a Creature, as in her affection, Shee resembleth her Creatour; who, whom He loueth, Heloueth to the end. The beames of her loue, as they bee most bright, so they are of long continuance, being no wayes wauering, nor speedily fading, but constant and durable. Neither is Shee constant in her affections onely, but also in her vertuous actions; for what vertue more naturall or necessarie in a Prince, than liberalitie? and who more liberall than Shee? Her bountie, like the Sunne, shines vpon all She sees; She knoweth none are more miserable, than they which are miserably couetous, who starue in a Cookes shop, pine in the midst of plentie, who, *Tantalus*-like, haue golden apples aboue, and Crystall Fountaines beneath his chin; but yet, can neither taste the apples, to satisfie his hunger, nor touch

touch the water, to allay his thirst. She therefore, holding it a thing inconuenient, to command others, and not to command her passions and her purse; Shee therefore esteeming riches, but the exiles of Fortune, the which Shee can keepe no longer, because Shee must part from them, doth liberally and freely giue to such, whose either earnest petitions, or silent deserts, doe plead for them: For reason teacheth Her, that they are giuen Her onely to giue to others; therefore, with most incomparable bountie, and yet discretion, Shee doth bestow them; and like the Heauens, being full, Shee powreth and showreth downe the dew of her pitie, vpon the gaping necessitie of poore people: She well remembreth, that the faithfullest friends She can make, are her charitable deeds; for her goods leaue Her at her death, nothing we brought, and nothing we must carrie away: Her Friends and Allies forsake Her at her graue, they may accompanie Her to her tombe, but they will not dwell with her in darknesse; but her almesdeeds and pious actions follow Her, saying vnto her soule, as *Ruth* to *Nahomi*, *Whither soeuer thou goest, Ile follow thee.* It is that which moues Her to shew such pitie in her
pitie,

pitie, that makes Her a Prop to the poore, a Staffe to the needie: It is from hence, that the blessings of the Lord doe still accompanie Her, She is so much fauoured of Him, because vertue is so much fauoured in Her; and it is as far from doubt, as truth from falshood, that Shee shall be the most fortunate, most blissefull and happie Princeesse, that euer was extant in this Christian world.

Thus haue you seene her vertues in some part deciphered, though not to the full described; for that were as impossible to containe her praises (who, though Shee bee young in yeeeres, yet is old in Grace) in this small volume, as to confine the boundlesse Ocean to a cesterne.

But because howsoeuer Vertue is true Nobilitie, yet Nobilitie is an ornament to Vertue; examine but her Princely Parentage, which is lineally descended from so many Kings and Emperours, neuer was Branch sprung from a more Regall, Imperiall, and Royall Stocke, than She; therefore not to make any troublesome search into ancient Chronicles, but to looke into those later moderne times, it will appeare, that neuer had childe greater cause to ioy in a father,

father, than this Princeesse in hers, whose Father
Henrie the fourth, of the royall Race of *Burbon*,
 a Prince so truly, fully, and nobly accomplisht,
 as Hee deserueth to bee stiled the Worthiest of
 the French Monarchie; for finding the King-
 dome fraught with hatred, rebellion, infideli-
 tie, treason, and such like; but Hee, by his mo-
 derate and discreet government, like a wise
 Husband-man of that his vineyard, rooted out
 those enormous weeds, planting instead of
 them, loue to his Person, submission to his So-
 ueraigntie, faithfulness to his Crowne, and
 loyaltie to his Government; and howsoever
 some did so farre oppose Him, as they sought
 to depose Him, yet He being directed and pro-
 tected by a Higher Power, in spite of all hu-
 mane violent oppositions, did triumph, both
 ouer domestique & forraigne foes, and France
 may confesse truly, and without flatterie, that
 she languished with the want of such a Prince,
 vntill He, like another *Hercules*, did ruine and
 root out those hideous monsters, which did
 seeme prodigious to her owne proper proge-
 nie, and restored France to her former reputati-
 on, and crowned her with her pristine beautie.
 It is He whose acts may stand to instruct Cap-
 taines

taines their duties in succeeding ages. It is Hee that was like *David* in his reigne, full of afflictions and blessings, that resembled Him in his zeale of pietie and iustice (the prime and principall pillars of a Royaltie) who ruled his people happily, to the glorie of God, the good of his Subiects, and the consolation of his owne Soule. Indeed, infinite were the vertues of this royall Prince, who succeeded his famous Ancestours, who were so worthie, as they may adde glorie to his immortall fame and memorie: For He was lineally descended, in direct masculine and lawfull line of *Lewis*, for his singular pietie, surnamed Saint, the 44th. French King, whose quiver was full of such arrowes, as *David* calleth blessings, to wit children, as *Philip* the Hardie, his Successour in the Crowne, *Peter* Earle of Alancon, *Robert* Earle of Alancon, through *Peters* vntimely deccase, and also *Robert* the eldest and the youngest, were fortunate in leaving Issue, in whom they might liue after their deaths; the other died without heires sprung from their owne loynes. The Issue of the forenamed *Philip* the Hardie succeeded lineally, vntill *Henrie* the third, King of France & Poland, in whom the name and family of the Valois being

being extinct, the Crowne fell to the Race of *Robert* Earle of Cleremont, who by *Beatrix*, sole heire and daughter of *Archibald* Earle of *Burbon*, had *Lewis* afterwards created Duke; The which *Lewis* Duke of *Burbon*, had Issue by *Marie*, daughter to *Iohn* the eighteenth Earle of *Hainhault*, had *Peter* Duke of *Burbon*, and *James* Earle of *Ponthieu*, Constable of France; *Peter* had by *Isabel*, daughter of *Charles* Earle of *Valois*, *Lewis* and *James*; *Lewis* surnamed the Good Duke of *Burbon*, had by *Anne*, Countesse of *Auergne*, *Lewis* Earle of Cleremont (deceasing without Issue) *Iohn* and *James*; *Iohn* had by *Bonne*, Dutchesse of *Auergne* & Countesse of *Montpensiere*, *Charles*, and *Lewis* of *Montpensiere*, father of *Gilbert*, of whom issued *Charles* the last Duke of *Burbon*; the which *Charles* Duke of *Burbon*, had by *Agnes* daughter of *Iohn* Duke of *Burgoigne*, *Iohn* and *Peter*; *Iohn* the second of that name was linked in marriage with *Ioane* of France, daughter to *Charles* the seventh, who dying without lawfull Issue, the name and armes of Duke went to *Peter* his younger brother: *Peter* the second of that name Duke of *Burbon*, married *Anne* of France, daughter to *Lewis* the eleventh, and had Issue

by her, one onely daughter, *Susan* the generall
 heire of Bourbon, who was wife to the aboue-
 named *Charles* the youngest sonne of *Lewis*
 abouenamed, Earle of Montpensiere, and bro-
 ther to *Charles* Duke of Bourbon; but no chil-
 dren issuing from this mariage, the branch of
 the eldest sonne of *Lewis* Duke of Bourbon was
 broken off, and ended in this *Charles* Duke of
 Bourbon and Constable of France, who died
 at the siege of Rome. Now the Dutchie of
 Bourbonis being incorporated into the
 Crowne of France, it fell to the line of *James* of
 Ponthieu Constable of France, the youngest son
 of *Lewis* Duke of Bourbon, the which *James*
 had by *Joane* daughter of the Earle of St. Paul,
John his Successour Earle of La March; *John*
 had of *Catherine*, the onely daughter and heire
 of *John* Earle of Vendosme, *James* King of Na-
 ples, who leaving no Issue Male, the right of in-
 heritance was transported to *Lewis* the younger
 brother; *Lewis* had no Issue by *Jane* of Rusly
 his first wife, but by his second mariage he had
John his Successour and Earle of Vendosme;
John the second had by *Jean* of Beauire, *Francis*
 his Successour and Earle of Vendosme, and
Lewis Prince of La Roch Syr you, who of
 Louise

Louise of Bourbon, the daughter of *Gilbert* of Bourbon, left *Lewis* of Bourbon Earle of Montpensiere, who was father to *Francis* Duke of Bourbon, and Earle of Montpensiere, who was father to *Henrie* last Duke of Montpensiere, Prince of Dombos, Daulphine of Auergne, Lieutenant Generall for the King in Normandie, and husband to *Catherine Henrette* of Ioycuz, a Prince so famous for all vertues, as hee was admired of all. To *Francis* were borne, by *Marie* of Luxenburg, Countesse of St. Paul, and daughter of *Peter* of Luxenburg, *Charles*, Earle, but created Duke of Vendosme, by King *Francis* the first. *Francis* Earle of St. Paul, who by *Adrian* Dutchesse of Esterhout ville, had *Francis*, who died young, *Lewis* Cardinall of Bourbon, *Antoniette* wife to *Claude* of Lorraine Duke of Guise, also *Louis Abbas* of Fonteuaraux. *Charles* the first Duke of Vendosme, had by *Louis* the daughter of *Rene* Duke of Alancou, *Lewis*, who died at the age of seven yceres; *Antonie*, who succeeded in his right, and was afterwards King of Navarre; *Francis* Earle of Anghien; *Charles*, Cardinall Arch-Bishop of Rouan; *John*, who lost his life at the battell of St. Quintin; and *Lewis* Prince of Conde. *Antonie*

thonie the Successour of *Charles* first Duke of Vendosme, and King of Nauarre, had by *Ioane* of Albret Queen of Nauarre (daughter to *Henrie* the second of that name, King of Nauarre) *Henrie* the fourth of that name French King, as his Fathers Successour, and the third of that name King of Nauarre, by the right of his Mother. This is the Royall Root from whence this Princely Branch is sprung, which shewes the noblenesse of her descent: so that as Shee graceth her parentage by her vertues, so They grace Her by her birth: For howsoeuer wine be good out of a woodden dish, yet we esteeme it better, if we drinke it out of a golden vessell: So howsoeuer vertuous noble personages, though ignobly borne, ought to bee respected, yet those which haue vertue ioyned with their nobilitie of birth, are worthie of double honour: Then who more to be reuerenced in our hearts, extolled in our speeches, than this noble, and neuer-enough to bee honoured Ladie? who is descended by the fathers side, from *Henrie* the fourth, French King, who no whit vnworthie of his famous renowned Ancestors, added luster to their former glorie, who respecting the Common-wealth more than Himselfe,

selfe, indeed onely loving Himselfe, because He
loued the Common-wealth, was not onely the
Father of his Countrey, but also of the peace
and tranquillitie of his Kingdome.

But perhaps some will say, the childe is not
alwayes the inheritour of the fathers worth:
For neither the soule nor the vertues of it come
by propagation, and the onely iuyce wee draw
from our parents loynes, is their infirmities.
Moreouer, though the childe hath not often
the fathers wisdome, yet for the most part it
hath the mothers wit, will, and affections. Doe
but search Chronicles and Histories for her mo-
thers vertues, and you shall finde Her afore her
marriage, the most vertuous Virgin; after her
marriage, so worthie a Matron, as Heauen could
ioy in, or earth be proud of: To speake her ver-
tues in particular, were a burthen heauier than
Ætna; to passe them ouer in generall, were a
wrong to her perfections; to vndertake to
write of them seuerally, were pride in my pen;
and to speake of them, but ioyntly and briefly,
were an argument of pouertie of inuention.
To auoyd therefore both these enormities, let
it be my ambition, to vse that commendations
of Her, at her entertainment and arriual in
France,

France, formerly vttered by *Monsieur du Varais*, who making an Oration to Her, in which hee seemed to build the whole felicitie of France, vpon her mariage with the King, hee praiseth her perfections in these words.

Seeing in you so many graces, wherewith Nature hath endowed you, admiring the beautie wherewith shee hath adorned you, considering that naturall sweetnesse wherewith shee hath tempered your royall grauitie, and hearing with our eares the voice renowned by fame, which proclaimes the quicknesse of your spirit, the soundnesse of your iudgement, the eloquence of your discourse, and that which exceeds all, the incomparable commendation of your holy and religious disposition; wee perswade our selues that you are Shee, whom the Heauens had appointed by your pleasing companie, to mollifie the life of the King, to prolong his dayes by his content, and to make his reigne perpetuall, by the continuance of a great and happie posteritie. Wee belecue that you are onely She vpon earth, worthie to make the life of the most triumphant King in the world, to rest in your chaste bosome; and that He, aboue all others, did merit to embrace the
 ● most

most vertuous and pleasing Princeesse in his victorious armes. Whereby we presage we shall soone see a number of goodly children carrying in their fore-heads their fathers valour, their mothers vertue, the greatnesse and abilitie of the house of France, whereunto you are allied, the happinesse and power of the house of Austria, from whence you are issued, and the wisdom of Florence, in which you were borne. To the beleefe of this presage all things seem to inuite vs, but cheefly the Heauen & the Sea: for we see at the arriuell of your Maiestie, the Sea full of stormes is growne calme, & the Heauen ouercast with clouds is cleere, as if they would, with a pleasing eye, celebrate with vs the magnificence of your reception. For in good time then, oh great Queene, are you come into our coasts, long may you liue happie in France, and to France, that the age in which wee liue, may terme you a happie wife to a King, and future ages, a happie mother of Kings.

Here then you may discerne the most excellent perfections of this most excellent Princesses mother, who caried herselfe so submissiue-ly to her Lord the King, that nothing was more deere or neere ynto Him, than Herselfe, so lo-

uingly and royally to her Subjects, that Shee won the hearts of all those, whose foules and affections were sealed and deliuered to her Maiestie; so worthily to her children, that not onely by her instructions, but her example (which children are most apt and readie to obserue) She incited them to goodnesse, hauing a diligent care, that good education might water those good seeds of vertue and blest endowments, which Nature had planted in them: For howsoeuer the Root, from whence this royall Stem sprang, and the Father of this Princessse, had verie short continuance in the wearisome pilgrimage of this world (as who should say, the Heauens saw it not conuenient, that he should any longer liue, when another came to be an Inheritrix of his vertues, and Possessor of his perfections) whereby Shee might seeme to haue some want of her Progenitours care, to see Her brought vp in all vertuous lore, necessarie or requisite for the accomplishment of so great a Princessse, yet her mother, and not onely her mother, but her mothers care, still suruiuing and outliuing her father, hath so educated and nourished vp this Princely Sprig (although indeed of Herselfe, Shee was declining
from

from all euill, and enclining to all goodnesse) that She wanted nothing to make Her most excellent in all rare vertues and qualities; for her religion hauing a principall care (as She supposed that Shee should bee instructed in the truth and Christian faith, the which this mightie Queene professed, as Catholique and vniuersall) in the which howsoeuer there bee some positions, like the Coloquintida in the Iewes pot, which spoileth all the pottage, as Iustification by merits; Adoration of Images, which cannot heare vs; Prayer to Saints, which cannot helpe vs; for the dead, which cannot be helped; Purgatorie, Masse, Absolution of sinnes to any, though impenitent; yet notwithstanding there be many practises allowable, as holy pious actions, in which She was taught to be abounding, as satisfaction, if it may, be for offences committed against our brethren, as frequent and feruent prayer to God, to beautifie our soules religious fasting, to mortifie our bodies; as continencie (which many of the Romish Religion professe, but few of their Friars, Monks, Nuns, or Iesuites practise) And truely She hath beene wise hearted, and chosen the better part; for although by her mothers, supposed good,

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though truly misconceiued opinion, She hath
beene brought vp in the Romish Religion, yet
like the industrious Bee. And howsoeuer Shee
might erre in some things, for want of true
iudgement, which cannot be expected in such
tender yeeres, especially the femall sex, who are
most readie to be seduced, and to walke as their
leaders guide them, being most credulous, and
the weaker vessells, yet reason and charitie may
depose, that a Princeesse of such ripenesse of wit,
and incomparable vnderstanding, may easily
be brought from giuing any internall worship
with her heart, though She may externall with
her bodie to anie Image. Oh no; Shee scornes
to worship a thing more base than any of her
basest seruants; nay, of a lower condition than
any of the meanest liuing creatures; for the
trees grow, and are clad in varietie of garments,
hauing their summer and their winter suit, put-
ting on in the Spring a vesture of greene, and
in Autumne their gray cloathing. Moreover,
the flowers of the field are the workmanship of
God; and therefore certes, more excellent than
the childe of mans industrie and inuention:
but an Image hath not power to cloath it selfe,
as the plants and flowers, but is the effect of
mans

mans labour, and is onely clad in that array, the which the Painter hath giuen it; the trees encrease and bring forth fruit for our sustenance, but an Image hath onely the figure according to which the Caruer cut it, neither yeeldeth it any profit, but dishonour to God, and destruction to them that honour it.

And if it bee thus, much lesse then a vegetatiue, by how much lesse to bee esteemed than a sensitiue creature; for they moue, see, heare, taste, smell, and feelee; but an Image is voyd of motion, and without the helpe of others, confined to the same mansion-place, blinde and like *Iacob*, cannot see when *Ioseph* doth him reuerence, deafe cannot heare what thou speakest, and in euerie respect senselesse: But how much inferiour is it to man; yea euen to the poorest miserable mortall; for looke vpon his soule, it is the Image of God his Maker; looke vpon his bodie, and euerie organ performes its office, the eye sees, the eare heares, the palat tasteth, the palme toucheth, the nose senteth, the foot walketh, the hand worketh, and that which is more, the heart vnderstandeth.

And surely, if any thing but God were to be worshipped, it were this little world, and

yet great world of wonders, this master-peece of Gods workmanship, called Man. And surely, I deeme it a lesse errour with the ignorant Indians, to worship the Sun and the Moone, for they are heauenly creatures; a smaller fault in the Ægyptians, to adore an onion, for that was their chiefeft sustenance; in the people of Israel, for he was a King, nay a God on earth, for so God stiles Princes, than to prostrate and cast downe ones selfe to an Image: Farre bee it therefore to commit such sacriledge to her sanctitie, or that our imaginations should rob Her of so much sense and sauing knowledge, to suppose that Shee will not bee brought from the adoration of Images, if now Shee doth, or euer will adore a senslesse blocke, a stocke, or it may be indeed, She may doe it some outward reuerence, as one may doe to a picture, in the remembrance of his friend, or in the respect they beare to him whom it represents. Neither is it possible, but She will be instructed, that whosoever doth trust to his owne merits, doth relye vpon a broken reed, and buildeth the house of his saluation, vpon the sands of his own works, which is readie each moment to bee ruined with euery stormie tempest of the Devils temptations;

temptations; but hee that doth build vpon the Corner-stone and Rocke *Christ Iesus*, his foundation being fast and firme, his building is perpetuall and euerlasting: Shee, without doubt, will consider, that the best of our deeds is sin, and the best of our deserts damnation, that all our works are but as a menstruous cloth, stained with impuritie; that when wee haue done all wee can, wee are but vnprofitable seruants; and that although good works iustifie the faith, yet faith iustifies the man, that though works proue faith to bee liuing in the man, yet faith proueth the man to be liuing in Christ; that as faith without works is like the barren fig-tree, or like the wombes of *Sarah* and *Elizabeth*, fruitlesse; so works without faith are of no consequence.

Moreover, it is not to bee beleeued, but that She will be brought to belecue, that prayers to Saints cannot ought auaille Her, that when She prayes vnto them, they haue no cares to heare Her, or if they haue cares to heare Her, yet it may be they want hearts to pitie Her; or if they haue hearts to pitie Her, yet they want hands to helpe Her: Shee will easily therefore vnderstand, that her prayers ought to bee directed to
the

the Fountaine of all goodnesse, the Giuer of all good gifts, that as He is her Lord for power, so Hee is her God for pitie, whose will is not frustrate for want of power, nor his abilitie vnexercised for want of will, but being omnipotent, He is omniuolent to helpe Her in all her necessities: It is He which hath commanded Her to call vpon Him, which hath promised to heare and to helpe Her: and surely, She will not forsake the fountaine of liuing water, to seeke the puddles which were digged by humane inuentions, which are as drie as the barren Arabian Desert, in which is no comfort.

Neither is it to be despaired of, that She will vnderstand, that each Christian soule hath its purgatorie in this life; for he runneth thorow a world of miseries and afflictions, that his soule is purged and cleansed by the bloud of Christ, from all our sinnes; that our Sauour Christ maketh mention but of two wayes, the one straight and narrow, leading to euerlasting blisse; the other broad, bringing vs to the pit of destruction: and if there bee but two wayes, there be but two homes, to wit, *Diues* his infernall, and *Lazarus* his resting place, *Abrahams* bosome. It may be indeed some Deuill, in the
 shape

shape of an Angell of light, may perswade Her of a third place, alledging Scripture, wrested from the proper sense, for their positions, viz. that of S^t. Peter, *Christ hath once suffered for our finnes, the Iust for the vniust, that He might bring vs to God, and was put to death concerning the flesh, but quickned in the Spirit, by the which Spirit He went and preached vnto the spirits which are in prison, which were sometimes disobedient in the dayes of Noah, while the Arke was preparing; wherein few, that is eight soules, were saued in the water.* But how can they from hence proue Purgatorie; for was not Christs Spirit from the beginning? Hath not his Spirit from the beginning beene in the mouths of his Ministers, Prophets, and Preachers? And is not *Noah*, in the second Chapter of the next Epistle, termed a Pracher of righteousness? Did not also *Noah* preach faithfully to that incredulous and impious people, which stopt their eares & would not bee reformed? Therefore the Text saith, they were then drowned, and are now in prison, and without Gods Spirit did preach vnto them, as it doth now by his Ministers. There is also great hope, that She will be won neither to feare the Popes Bull, or esteeme his pardons;

for who can forgiue the offence, but he which is offended? Can the Subiect remit any fault committed against the Soueraigne? We know Gods Ministers haue a great prerogatiue, and that whatsoeuer they binde or loose on earth, shall be bound or loosed in Heauen: and wee reade that *Balaams* blessing was of great estimation, yet *Balaam* must haue a care, not to blesse those whom God curseth, nor to curse those whom God bleffeth; for then it is in vaine, and shall light vpon his owne head. Neither hath the Pope, or any Priest, power to absolue any absolutely, but only such as God doth pardon, and conditionally vpon faith and repentance: I doe confesse, that finnes vnconfessed, are as winde in the earth, the which if not vented, will cause an earthquake in the conscience; and it is a great ease to acknowledge our finnes to Gods Minister, and absolution from his lips, is as a kinde of confirmation and scale of the pardon of them, in regard he is Gods Angell; for so God termes the Ministers of the seuen Churches in the Reuelation, they are his Messengers and Embassadors sent vnto mortalls, to bring vnto them glad tydings of peace, and to preach vnto them remission of finnes: but when his
pardon

pardon fals wherethere is no penitencie, & his
 absolution on a soule which is not broken, and
 on an vncontrite heart, it is like drops of raine
 and timely showers distilled vpon a flintie
 rocke, the which in regard it is denied entrance,
 it makes no abode vpon it; for is any man so
 mad, to thinke his sinnes to be forgiuen, which
 is giuen ouer to worke vncleannesse? Or any
 man to belecue, that he is a holy vessell, when
 hee is filled with the dregs of Satan, and his
 owne corruptions? Is any man so mad, to
 thinke his sinnes are pardoned, when hee hath
 not wept for those sinnes which hee hath com-
 mitted, and doth still commit sinnes, and that
 willingly, which he ought to weepe for? And
 therefore She will be, and is truely penitent, that
 She may be truely absolued; Shee is abstinent,
 that Shee might be continent; and temperate,
 that She might not be brought or wrought vn-
 to vnchastitie. And me thinkes She speakes to
 our Prince, as the Church to Christ in the Can-
 ticles, *Draw me, and I will follow after thee*: such
 is her conscience.

For looke into her education for her cariage,
 and you shall see that Shee is instructed in all
 manner of courtly and courteous behauiour,

carying Herselfe humbly to her inferiours, yet honourably amongst her equals; that her over-stately cariage to the one might not make them deiected, nor her too much submissive behavi-our to the other, make them too high conceited; for as her excellencies put all pride out of her countenance, so She is not voyd of pride, by being ignorant of her excellencies, but by making all her excellencies voyd of pride; and howsoever Nature hath so framed her heavenly lights, that there appears a Parisetene when her eyes be open, yet the two more shining guests of meeknesse and Maiestie, like two good Inhabitants, beautifie and adorne that lodging. And howsoever her breath is more sweet, than gentle *Zephyrus* creeping vpon the bosome of *Flora*, yet the sweet delightfull *Philomels* staying tunes, caried in that breath, are more pleasing: And as Grace hath taught Her to rule the passions of her minde, so Art hath enstructed Her to rule the parts of her bodie, and like a well-framed Engine, each part obserues the due and true motion. Indeed, what can be that is worthie in a Princeesse, which is not in Her? What rarenesse of education and behavi-our, either for the captiuating, or the keeping a
Princes

Princes affections; for though indeed vertue is the greatest beautie, yet had She nothing but her beautie, yet no mortall (whose ambitious eye durst soare at so high an object) could consider of it, but hee must confesse, nor confesse, but admire, nor admire, but loue so rare perfections, as are pourtrayed in her beautifull countenance, and amiable proportion. A creature so faire, as except Fame it selfe will be infamous, it dares not stile any fairer; and that which makes an addition to her fairenesse, is that her beautifull bodie is but the cloathing of a more beautifull minde, a minde fraught and full of wit, more readie to censure, than to shew it selfe; her words being as rare as precious: who is silent, but not sullen; modest, without affectation; shamefast, without ignorance: whose eyes are like the palaces of *Cupid*, and yet sets reason vpon the desires of all the beholders, and teacheth the spectatours chastitie; whose face being the true frontispice of her minde, is the seat of sweetnesse and soueraigntie; whose cheekes are like gardens of Roses and Lillies, and Alabaster besprinckled with Vermilion: both of which are the ineffable ornaments of Nature.

Alas, what should I say more of the rare composure of her Angell-like celestiaall countenance, in the framing of which, Nature hath shewed herselfe no step-mother, but hath manifested the perfection of her affection vnto that sex in Her, whose praises since I cannot vtter in speeches, let it be sufficient to admire in silence. Not to omit the proportion of her bodie, in the discourse of which the most eloquent Oratour might finde a most spacious field to walke in; the which is like her minde, neither too loftie, nor too excessiue low; but her stature is indifferent, and in the meane, as if Nature in framing of Her, had beene the Ape of Vertue, and intended to dwell in the meane, and shame both extremes; each ligament and lineament of her bodie is so strongly, and yet so sweetly framed, as indeed they claime the admiration of all, and the affections of the most Peerelesse Prince in the world.

As for the portion, which indeed is in the last and least place to be respected; what Princessesse can equall Her? For what greater portion than happinesse? and what greater happinesse, than that which Shee will bring to the Kingdome, into which She shall match, and in the
which

which She shall be resident: whose Allies shall bee as strong Bulwarks to the place, to whose Prince She shall be conioyned in wedlocke, in the time of warre; and in the time of peace, the meanes of the transporting of all necessarie and requisite benefits to that Kingdome.

Thus her vertue, her parentage, her education, proportion, and portion, proue Her worthie to be linked with the Worthiest in mariage, these make Her fit to bee a Wife; but the intire affection which Shee beareth to our Prince, proue Her worthie to bee his Wife; and no doubt, but as there is the highest degree of loue betwixt Them, so no doubt they shall haue the pledges of true loue, and shall liue and giue life to this Kingdome hereafter by their posteritie.

Thus it appeareth, that as now She is euerie wayes a most excellent Virgin; so if vertue, education, parentage, portion, proportion, loue, all these, or any of these, may make a happie Spouse, Shee is likely to make a most blessed Yoake-fellow; these make Her fit to be a Wife, but her loue to Prince *Charles*, his Wife; her vertues ioy the world in generall, but her loue to Him, doth solace Him in particular; and who is able to describe her loue? not man, for they are not

so

so violent in their passions; not women, for few or none of them are so vertuous, to loue so chasteely affectionate: no surcly, neither man nor woman can relate it to the measure, although they may vtter some part of the manner of it; for her loue is euen like her vertues, infinite. Oh the incomprehensible wisdom of the Deitie! which euen afore our birth, doth not onely foreknow, but doth also predetermine all the actions and affections of vs mortals, effecting things, and that for our welfare, euen by almost seeming impossible meanes, beyond our hope or imagination: Who would haue thought that *Saul* should haue found a Kingdome, when he went to looke his fathers Asses? Or *Dauid* a Crowne, when hee went to carie releefe to his brethren? God oftentimes shewes vs our home in the midst of our iourney; for so did Hee deale with our mightie Prince, who manifesting a high degree of wisdom, in looking afore He leapt; and shewed no lesse religion than discretion, in vndertaking though a tedious iourney, to view the Cabinet into which Hee was to put his Soule, and to place his perpetuall welfare, before He trusted it with the custodie of it, most fortunately met with

with the Center of his affections, even in the mid way; Hee aimed, but God directed the arrow of his loue at a more happie marke, more happie and lesse dangerous for Himselfe, more happie & more prosperous for his Countries; In so much, me thinkes, that so soone as the louely pourtraicture of this Petrelesse Prince (though by his picture) should bee conueyed thorow those Crystall Casements of her affections, into the closet of her secrecies, it should cause her intellectuall facultie thus to ratiolate with it selfe in silence: Whither wanderest thou, sweet Prince, so far from thy home? Thou art lodged in my heart: Oh let it be thy perpetuall habitation: Why dost thou carrie my heart so far from my bodie? It is thou which dost now possesse it; for I am no more Mistresse of that which was mine owne: Why shouldest thou seeke far for that which is neerer home? Expose not thy selfe to the dangers & troubles of trauel: faile not into an Ocean of sorrowes, when thou mayst lie at roade in a more quiet Harbour. Oh let my loue be the load-stone of thy person, & the Remora of thy affections: But if thou wilt needs trauell into the Westerne parts, and make a night of sorrow in our Hemisphere; yet re-

turne to vs againe, and let the brightnesse of thy
 beames expell the darknesse of our ydolour.
 No doubt but our Prince was inflamed, before
 He saw the smoake of her desires: her looks
 were the messengers of loue, and his heart was
 open to entertaine the embassage: They were
 the darts of *Cupid*, and his heart was ioyous in
 being wounded with such weapons: Thus did
 they meet in their affections, and the Almighty
 seeing (if mortals can merit any thing) that
 They deserued what They desired, will ioine
 their hands as well as their hearts, & make Them
 one really, as they are mentally. Happie there-
 fore (oh royall King) which shall liue to see your
 childrens children flourishing in your Palaces,
 & these Kingdoms eternally conferred & con-
 firmed vpon your posteritie. Happie, ô Prince,
 who shall be linked to one which is the Golden
 Chaine of Vertue, this Diamond of the world,
 whom Nature hath so preciously set in the eyes
 of men, to bee the chiefe worke of her work-
 manship, and the Ornament of the world: Oh
 happie Princessse, so happie in finding such a
 Head, whose welfare shall be guarded by such a
 Prince, that you shall seeme like sweet Rose-
 water kept in a crytall glasse: Who when you
 reioyce,

reioyce, shall see your ioy shine in another; and when you grieue, shall see the face of your sorrow in anothers melting liquid heart. Oh happy both of you, when like two heavenly Strings conioyned together, you shall make a sweeter harmonie: Oh how delightfull will the name of Parents bee vnto you, when they shall see your Children flourish, in whom they are. Oh what an ineffable blisse it will bee, when they shall see their children with awfull loue runne about them, and like little modell of themselves, carrie themselves about them. Oh happy England! which art like neuer to bee like a flocke of sheepe without a Shepherd, or an armie discomfited without a Leader; but hast more than hopes, neuer to want one of thy blessed Kings Race to sit vpon thy Throne, so long as the Sunne and Moone endureth: which hast likewise the number of thy friends increased, more than the multitudes of thine enemies is augmented. Oh happy France! who gauest birth to a Princesse, which giueth life to thee, & promisseth safetie to thy Confinnes, which is the Ornament of thee, as thou art the Ornament of the world, which mayst ioy in each benefit thou affoordest, yet in nothing more than Her.

Happie in this Contract is Christendome; for although now it may for a time endure the corrosiue of war, yet it shall be healed with the plaster of peace; and a wrangling mother shall beget a quiet daughter; and the purifying of the aire shall bee the issue of storme and lightning. Happie in this Contract are Christians; for they see the bow of the wicked broken, and the horne of the righteous exalted; the woman in trauaile shall forsake the desert; the Church shall put off her mourning weeds, and put on the robes of comfort; the name of Christ and the Gospell shall bee exalted, and the man of sinne and perdition cast into euerlasting destruction.

But still me thinks there be some sicke queasie stomackt people, who distaste all sweet delicacies, and onely delight in sowre and vnsauory fallers, who haue such timorous tender consciences, as they feare where there is no danger, making that, which otherwayes (well applied) should be the cause of their rest, the mother of disquiet, fearing lest this Contract should bring an innouation of religion. For (say they) was not, I pray you, *Salomon* seduced and brought to idolatry, by marrying? Did not *Abraham* for-

bid

bid *Eleazar* his seruant, may bound him by an oath, not to take his sonne a wife amongst the Canaanites, but his owne kinred? and were not the Iewes forbidden to match with the Heathen? Tis true; but it is a question, whether this was any otherwayes ceremonially enioyned to the Iewes, and not necessarily imposed vpon the Gentiles.

Moreover, if the seruant of *Abraham* could not haue found a woman for *Isaak*, that would haue come with him, hee had beene discharged of his oath: Likewise Princes also are publique persons, and ought to be Supporters of the publique welfare; and therefore that mariage may be lawfull for Him, which seemeth inconuenient for a priuate man, in regard that Hee is not so much to respect that which may bee for his owne, but his peoples welfare; No doubt, could *Ioseph* haue well forsaken *Egypt*, without the preiudice of the Country, & inferring a generall discommoditie, he would haue disposed himselfe, it may be, with more ioy and contentment; but God had allotted, that by his meanes *Egypt* should be preserved; nay, and I may well say, not so much *Egypt* as *Israel* might haue safetie, therefore *Ioseph* must bee brought

brought into Egypt by a strange meanes matched with a strange woman: and what was all this to intimate, but that *Ioseph* was sold to Egypt, that Israel might be preserved from famine: and no doubt Gods wisdom doth oftentimes see beyond the reach of mans apprehension, and may match a diuersity of Religion to make an vniformity of faith, to the end that there may bee one Shepherd, one sheepefold, one Christ, one Christian faith.

For is not in her brest the whole globe of this worlds worth contained? is not her bosome a stately Theater in which each seuerall vertue acteth a liuely part? is not the Iuory compared to her whiteness, and Aurora pale being ioyned to her blushes; her blushes, the which modesty doth alwayes dye, which notwithstanding doth alwayes liue in her countenance, whole matchlesse vertue is not like a Pearle found in a dunghill, but dwelling in so faire a lodging: It is she only whose beautiful form is such rare physicke, as it is able to make an old Prince young, and to make a young Prince liue till he be aged. True, but it is an ancient position, that stately buildings must haue great meanes to maintain them, and such rare beauties, rich reuenues

to vphold their luster, for the whitest cloth
doth soonest take soyle, the richest vesture soo-
nest spoyled, if not well looked to, and the fair-
est creature most subiect to be deformed, and
wrinckled with want, pouerty, and afflictions.
It is requisite therefore that your most curious
workemanships should be most curiously kept,
that pictures excellently drawne, should be ex-
cellently preserved. God therefore, with whom
all things past, and to come, are present, foresee-
ing the excellency of this modell of true per-
fections, gaue her beautie to her vertues, and
meanes to her beauty; for what Princess in
Europe shall haue a richer dowry? The treasure
which followes her as a seruant whither soeuer
shee goeth is infinite; and as shee wanteth no
wealth her selfe, so that Kingdome shall want
no riches which doth enioy her; for what grea-
ter riches than happinesse, and what greater
happinesse than that which she bringeth to the
place shee shall inhabit? Is it worth or fame
which they thirst after? what greater fame than
her beauty? and yet her beauty lesse than her
least vertue: Surely, that Kingdome shall need
no sunne, in which her vertue shineth; that
Hemisphere no light, in which such a light is
resplendent;

resplendent ; no riches in which is such a Iewel.
Neither is she meanelly powerfull in her mighty Allies, for as she is neere to all men in affection, (for what heart can hate so harmlesse a creature) so she is deare to many Princes by affinity, as to her brother in vertues, as well as by birth, *Lewis* the 13, King of the *French* and *Navarre*, a Prince so vertuous, so valiant, that the one might make him prosperous in peace, the other triumphant in victories, for hee is not onely his Fathers heire in his Kingdome, but is like to be his successour in his conquests ; for though his face as yet doth scarce shew his sex, yet his fortitude prooves him a man, a man of such invict courage, and incredible force, that few can equall, none exceed him ; for though time as yet hath not much outstript him, in regard of his tender yeares, yet hee hath outstript time, who indeed so farre goes beyond all his time and yeares, that whereas others seeme to watch and catch time, which alwaies stealeth away with a gliding sly pace, yet hee seemeth to flye from time, & time to run after to catch him ; in so much, as when following times shall read the storie (or rather the beginning) of his life, they shall admire to see one so young in yeares
and

and courage, so old in wisdom and experience,
and shall thinke by his president, that discretion
hath shaken hands with the gray head, & hoarie
haire, as an house ouerweake and vnworthy
of such an inhabitant, and taken the Castle to
defend her selfe against her enemies, intempe-
rance and vnchastitie, rage, fury, and diuers o-
ther such like troopes of aduerser enemies, and
enuious aduersaries, for though in youth, in-
temperance and vnchastitie are vsuall (I had
almost said, for so they are accounted, veniall)
sinnes; yet He is a rider and ruler of his affe-
ctions, reyneth in his lusts with the bridle of
wisdom: others, if they be distasted in the
strength of their youth, haue such heat of
bloud, and doe boyle in anger, that they seeme
to haue enough fury to furnish all the furies in
hell, and yet notwithstanding themselues still
haue heaped measure, throwing themselues vp-
on each apparent danger, without consideratiō
or feare, doing any iniury without conscience
and religion, but wisely foresees a danger, and
seekes to preuent it, and is so valiant, that Hee
dares not fight but vpon iust occasion. This is
the royall Brother of so vertuous a Sister, this is
that mighty Monarch, with whom England
shakes

shakes not only the hands of friendship, but fraternity. And who is it but the most Illustrious Princeesse the Lady *Henrette Maria* which puts the hands together? It is She whose twinne was happinesse, and whose birth brought in felicity to all this part; nay, to all the world, especially to France and England; to France, for God (no doubt) foresaw that he had sufficiently stored it with Sonnes issued from that fountaine of goodnesse *Henrie* the fourth, whereby that blessed Countrey might seeme sufficiently strengthened and fortified in it selfe. God therefore in due time sent it a daughter, so excelling and transcending in vertue & beauty, to make it strong without it selfe, and to make walls of friendship about it to England, for it was not obscured from the All, and alwayes All-seeing eye of God, before the beginning of the world, much more Her being, what need England should haue to helpe her Allies and Neighbours, though not her selfe; and therefore ordained two such Potentates as K. *Lewis* of France, & Prince *Charles* of England; and likewise sent this worthy Princeesse to ioyne these two together, and to make them Brothers who are so like one another in vertuous conditions, who

are both magnanimous, both wise, both valiant, and no doubt both of them shall be fortunate; they will draw their swords in Iustice, handle them with such courage, as each blow shall seeme to be the position of death vnto their enemy; so that they shall satisfie their thirstie blades with the bloud of Tyrants, and die their swords with the death of the enemies to truth and equitie.

And who is the foundation vpon whom these hopes are erected, but vpon this gracious Princeesse, who hath not onely vertue in Herselfe, highnesse of birth and good education in and from her Ancestours greatnesse of estate; but also hath beautie to moue loue, wit to apprehend to loue, an excellent bodie to content it, and a gratefull minde to reward it: For had She all these rare endowments and aptitudes of mariage, and yet had no inclination to wedlocke, her rare gifts would be like precious iewels, which lose their luster for want of wearing, like fragrant flowers in a most delightfull garden, which are neuer gathered, but finde their tombe where they had their birth, like a root buried vp in the ground, which neuer brancheth: if She were resolved not to make an exchange

change of virginal for coniugall chastitie, She should doe the world too much iniurie, in cloystering vp Christendomes ioyes, whose hopes are chiefly in Her, with Herselfe.

Moreover, her vertues would returne to the King of Heauen, of whom they all hold in capite, for want of heires, and could onely finde life after her death in the mouth of Fame; her nobilitie of bloud would die in Herselfe, for want of posteritie to whom it might still be deriued; Shee would lose the worth of her education, in not teaching that to others, which Shee hath beene taught Herselfe, all that Shee could well dispose of would be her Dowrie, to the which the poore would be rightfull heires, and as for her beautie, it would perish without blessing any but a multitude of wounded admiring spectators: And howsoeuer indeed it may bee Death could not take it away with her soule, yet the graue would consume it with her bodie; Shee therefore, as Shee was the childe of a mother, so desireth to be the mother of a childe.

Moreover, let no man bee guiltie of such a foolish suspicion, once to doubt or imagine, that our Princes wisdom should be overcome by a womans weaknesse, that the eye of his rea-

son and religion should bee put out with the eye of affection; Or farre be it to commit such blasphemie against his Highnesse, either so much to diminish his constancie in the truth, or derogate from the soundnesse of his knowledge and iudgement, that euer Hee should bee brought to forsake that, in the defense of which He would deeme the losse of his life and bloud precious: Will Hee relinquish that which is built vpon the ground of Gods word, which is disagreeing in nothing, agreeing in euerie thing with the holy Scriptures, to be the Follower of men traditions, and an Obseruer and Serier of the foolish inuentions of humane fancie, to reuerence that termed Holines, which is but true Infancitie; to relye vpon any thing but the merits of Christ; to trust to his owne workes, or deeme them meritorious, and so to make Himselfe his owne Sauour, and by consequence, the coming of Christ of no necessitie, to forsake that faith which was founded by Christ and his Apostles, vpheld and followed by the Fathers, whose antiquitie is such, that it was preached by our Heauenly Father to our earthly parent in Paradise, by the which all former and future ages must bee saued, to followe

that which is but an vpstart Irreligion; which was set vp by Couetousnesse and Ambition, which is to bring gold to the Popes coffers, not God to the peoples consciences, which is only to hide the light of the Gospell vnder the bushell of an vnkowne tongue, to starue the soules of poore people, which makes Ignorance the mother of Deuotion, which is Author of destruction; which maketh people thinke it nothing to sinne, because they thinke themselves sure of a pardon; which maketh adultery, Sodomie, fornication more honourable, than marriage allowable; which maketh *Moses* inferior to *Aaron*, which bringeth the neckes of Princes and Kings vnder the foot and follies of Antichrist, which is the Nurse of rebellion in Subiects against their Soueraigne, and maketh him a God which is but a deuill incarnate, who Lucifer-like presumeth to sit in the seat of God.

Or what heart can be such a detractor from Her vertue, to thinke that this Phoenix of her age, this noble Princeesse, whose brest is the Cottage of humility, and the quiet harbour of lowly thoughts, will offer to seek to guide Him by whom She is to be directed, to be the sterne
when

when She is but the vessell of which Hee is the Pilot; to be the Sun, when she is but the Moone, which must borrow light frō his knowledge? can She which esteemes him to be all worth, thinke that the greatest ornament in him is vn-worthy? No surely, She knowes that She may be the crowne of the head, but She will not presume to be the head of the body; She desires not to metamorphise water into oyle. It is not hidden from Her, that Nature and Grace hath giuen man the superiority, that the strength of his body, the stoutnesse and courage of his minde, the stayednesse of his affections, the wisdom of his soule, the pregnancy of his wit, the dominion of his will, the soundnesse of his iudgement, the ripenesse of his vnderstanding, in a word, all the powers of his soule, and the perfections of his body, doe pleade for and claime a Diadem of dominion and gouernment ouer women, which are the weaker sex; She desires but to rest in his bosome, to be his heart, and not his head; She knowes that is his peculiar, and therefore She will not challenge it; She is the heart, and He is the head, the head in which is the eye of knowledge, the care of vnderstanding, the gift of discretion; and will not the heart

heart thinke as the eye informes it, as the eare certifies it, as discretion tels it? Yes surely, and She will do as her Prince instructs her; for will not She which loued himselfe for himselfe, loue God for him, and for herselfe also? may not He which hath drawne her heart to loue him, perswade her soule to embrace God? Yes surely, there is small doubt, great hope, nay almost assurance, that not onely She, but many millions will be brought and wrought to embrace the Christian faith, to fauour and follow the true Religion, by the meanes of this happy vnion and blessed contract.

Neither are these all the euidences for this ground of our happinesse, but wee haue more mighty motiues to induce and perswade vs that She will open her brest to entertaine the truth, and vnfold Her armes to embrace affectionately this our ancient Catholicke, Apostolicke, and reformed Religion. For can She call to remembrance her Grandmother *Ioanna Albrechtiana* Q. of Nauarre, the louing, chaste, modest, sober, discreet wife of *Anthony* Duke of Burbon her Grandfather; can She (I say) retaine in her mind that delight of Heauen, and light of earth her Grandmother, and yet forget her Religion,

Religion, in the profession of which She was constant and vnmoueable? And what was it, but that which wee now professe, to wit, the faith which is according to knowledge, and not ignorance; for, how can they be good which know not what goodnesse is? as the Layty of the Romish Church which is nurst and nussed vp in blindnesse, the faith which teacheth vs to put on the roabe of Christs righteousness, to relye wholly and solely vpon his merits, to abandon our selues, and our owne actions, as death and darknesse, vnlesse Christ giue life and light to vs and them. Thus was she in practise pious, in profession a Protestant, in which shee liued, in which she dyed, by which now she resteth in peace, shall rise in power, and reape a crowne of immortall glory.

Was not likewise that Royall King *Henric* the fourth, the great late French King, in education and profession a Protestant, and though he might afterwards (to preuent ciuill broiles, and intestine and vnnaturall warres in his Dominions, for the peace of the Kingdome, for the safety of his Subiects) let policy a little get the vpper hand of Piety, and did somewhat conniue and fauour the Romish Religion; yet

no doubt hee did neuer truly affect it. And howsoever some blacke-mouthed monsters are not ashamed to say, that he was like the Church of *Laodicea*, neither hot nor cold, yet charity and equity may depose, that he did not like to the Church of *Ephesus*, which forsooke her first loue.

No surely, but though in externall shew he might countenance the Popes Prelates, in regard most of the Princes of his Countrey were of that factiō; yet we may say of him, as it is said of *David*, his heart was with God; & no doubt his soule soared vpon the wings of the Protestants profession vnto the hill of God, Mount *Sion*; In so much, as that cursed murderer *Ravillac*, though he might wound him mortally, yet could not kill him eternally, but God did turne the hate of that monster of men, or rather Furie of hell, to the well-fare of this mighty Monarch, who did but leaue a crowne of thornes to gaine a Crowne of glory, who did but lose a kingdom subiect to so many alterations (by time and troubles) to finde a Monarchy subiect to no mutability.

Oh happy *Henrie*, if thou hadst neuer beene the nourisher of such a viperous brood, which
haue:

haue eaten out the bowels of thee which was thy foster-Father. Oh, had the valour of thy soule beene equall to the courage of thy minde, thy Countrey had neuer beene wounded so much by thy losse, nor thou by that monster; but thou hadst blessed it with a longer life, and a more timely death. Oh happy, if thou hadst laboured to haue purged Gods floore, and rooted out these tares out of Gods field; for had not these tares stood, the teares of sorrow had not so-ouerflowie thy Kingdomes, whiles thou didst valiantly professe and maintaine the Gospell of Christ. How secure and free thou wert from danger: How secure in thy estate, and how did all things fall out prosperous to thee? How vainely did these King-killing Caitiffes attempt to hurt thee? No surely, the loue of God did shield thee from all thy enemies, but when thou shewedst too little loue to God, in throwing too many fauours vpon them, then the Lord did shew thee, that the effects of thy loue to them was their hate to thee.

For the father doth not alwayes beget a childe like himselfe; no more hath loue alwaies birth from affection: God did take away the

guard of his protection and the bulwarke of his defense, exposing thy brest to an open enemy, both to himselfe and thee. Whereas *Queene Elizabeth*, who beyond the valour and constancie of her sex, maintained and continued the Christian Religion: How many dangerous treasons did the hand of the Lord conduct Her thorow, and still Shee was preserved? For the Deuill and his instruments are like the Crocodile, which flies if a man pursues it, but pursues if a man persist not in his pursuit; Or as a shadow, the which if a man flies will follow him, but if hee run after it, will run from him. In a word, God no doubt brought that famous pious King, *Henrie the fourth*, to eternall durable life, through the purgatorie of a sharpe and sudden death: So doth the Physitian giue bitter potions, to procure the better health: So doth the Chyrurgian launce the wound, to heale the sore; so are sharpe copperas waters giuen to salue sore blinded eyes; so is the ground harrowed to make it fruitfull; and so no doubt God suffered this affliction of sudden death, to be effected by that cursed hand, that He might be more sound in his soules resolution, that his eyes might be opened, to see the sorditie of the

Popish

Popish Jesuiticall Sect, and that Hee might bee better instructed by their crueltie in his death, than He could by their flatterie in his life, who shewed themselves true *Absolons*, who the more *David* did respect him, the more hee rebelled against him: Is it possible then that her minde can ever lose the impression of her fathers remembrance? And can Shee remember Him, and yet forget his death? Or can reminiscence retaine his death, and not thinke of the instrument of it? Or can the instrument of that murther be in her memorie, and the setters on work of that wicked Instrument, the Instigatours of that bloudie Butcher, to that beastly, cursed, cruell fact, be out of her minde? And can Shee remember them, and not abhorre them? And can She abhorre them, and not relinquish their religion, which hold that lawfull, which Gods Law hath forbidden? For God prohibiteth the murther of any priuate person; but these Doctors maintaine it to be lawfull to kill Kings, which are publique persons. Neither doe they permit it as a worke not impious, but perswade men to it, as a deed meritorious: For *Rauilack* had no sooner playd his part in that bloudie Scene, but hee was so confident in the blessed-

ness of the act, as hee thought immediately to haue flowne to Heauen, and beene crowned a Saint by God, as well as canonized a Saint by the Pope: Such is the leauen of the Popish Doctrine, that sowres all the subiects of the Prince which doth professe it. For what treacherous attempt against any King, either Protestant or Papist, hath beene made by a Protestant in our memories? Oh no, we are taught to feare God, to honour the King; wee must follow *Dauids* example to *Saul*, not lift vp our hands against the Lords Anointed; wee know Hee is Gods Vice-Gerent, placed there by God, and therefore to be displaced by none but Him: But on the contrarie, what plots haue beene laid? What treasons haue beene committed, either for the destruction of a King, or subuersion of a Kingdome, in which the Papists haue not only been Parties, but principall Agents? Who were they which plotted so many treasons against the Person of *Queene Elizabeth*, but Papists? But what treasons were plotted against *Queene Marie* by any Protestant, notwithstanding shee was a cruell persecutor of that Profession? What was *Gowrie* that conspired the ouerthrow of the Sacred Maiestie of King *James*, but a Papist?

pist? What were the plotters of that horrid
Gun-powder Treason, who sought with one
puffe to blow away both the Prince and Peeres
of our Kingdome, but all professors of the
Romish Religion? What was hee which mur-
thered King *Henrie* the third of France, but a
Papist Iacobin? In a word, what treasons haue
beene committed, which are contained in the
Register-booke of mans memorie, which haue
not beene plotted and performed by them?
And no maruell the Priests and people practise
it, since they preach it; and it is an orthodoxall
opinion and position amongst them, that the
Pope hath power both to dispose of King-
domes, and depose Kings, and that King-killing
is not onely a lawfull, but a holy and honoura-
ble calling. Who then can suspect, that a Prin-
cesse of her peerelesse part, of her pious dispo-
sition, of her matchlesse vnderstanding and
discretion, doth affect truly that religion, which
doth infect the hearts of Princes subiects, which
doth teach men to be monsters in gouernment,
and not to subiect themselues to higher pow-
ers, but to rebell against the rule and authoritie
of the Regall Scepter? How can those Princes
haue any peace with God, that doe so little re-
spect,

spect, and much hazard their liues, as to harbour and foster such murtherous rebellious minded men in their Kingdomes? How can Princes haue any peace with men, when they suffer men which are so wicked, to preach such doctrine, and practise such villanie? How can they haue any peace within the, when they may iustly feare that each one which smiles in their face, may smite their heart? when they nourish vp such vipers in their bosome, as are readie each moment to eat out their bowels? How can then this Royall Princeesse affect that religion, or the professors of it, which was the death of her Father and his Predecessor? which may be a disturbance to the peace of her Prince, and the safetic of his person, if it be tolerated? which may impaire the securitie of her posteritie, who are neuer like to possesse their Kingdomes in peace, vnlesse such vermine bee hunted out of their Territories; for peace and such people cannot inhabit in one Kingdome, or dwell together, no more than wine and poyson in a crySTALL glasse, but the glasse will bee broke, and the wine spilt and spoiled: If then a Prince will possesse his soule and soueraigntie in peace, he must banish these breakers and disturbers of
it.

it. Neither is it a strange or vnheard of matter, for France and England to shake hands of amitie and vnitie in those blessed Contracts; for since almost the beginning of either Monarchie, there haue beene continually these friendly and fortunate interchanges of mariage: For it was not concealed from our Ancestors, how beneficiall peace was betweene France and England; therefore *Steuens* Earle of Bloys was linked in the bond of mariage wth *Adela*, daughter to *William* the Conquerour. And on the other side, *William Waren* Earle of Surrey, sonne of *Gunred*, daughter to *William* the Conqueror, married the daughter of *Hugh Vermandois*, brother to the King of France. For in like manner, *William* Duke of Normandie did marrie *Marie*, daughter to *Foulke* Earle of Anjou; *Maud* the Emperesse was linked in mariage with *Jefferie Plantaginet* Earle of Anjou. And for the happinesse of his Kingdome, the tranquillitie of his Countrey, and felicitie of his Countrey-men, *Steuens* King of England married *Constance*, daughter to the King of France. *Henrie* the second married *Elenor*, sole heiress to *William* Duke of Aquitaine. *Henrie*, sonne to King *Henrie* the second, married *Margaret*, daughter to *Lewis* the

French King. *Richard Cordelion* married *Berenger*, daughter to *Sanches* King of *Nauarre*. *John* King of *England* married *Isabel*, daughter and heire of *Amorie* Earle of *Angoulesme*. *Arthur*, nephew to King *John*, married the daughter of *Philip* King of *France*. *Edward* the second married the daughter of *Philip* King of *France*. *Isabel*, daughter to *Edward* the third, married *Ingelram de Guisnes*, Earle of *Soyffon* and *Bedford*. *Richard* the second married *Isabel*, daughter to *Charles* the French King. *Henrie* the fourth married *Iane*, the daughter of *Philip* the third King of *Nauarre*. *Henrie* the fifth married *Catherine*, daughter to *Charles* the French King. *Henrie* the sixth married *Margaret*, the daughter of *Reiner Valois* Duke of *Anjou*. *Marie* daughter to *Henry* the seventh, married *Lewis* the twelfth, French King. *Charles* Prince of Great Britaine, betrothed to *Maria Henrette*, daughter to *Henrie* the fourth, and sister to *Lewis* the thirteenth, Kings of *France*.

Thus hath there been a long and sweet continuance of blessed Contracts between *France* and *England*, fortunate in each mariage, producing peace and plentie to each Dominion: so have these matches bene prosperous to former,

mer, so is this like to bee to future ages, that all happinesse to either Kingdom shall be the issue of this most longed for and liked Vnion: For who can bee made more happie in themselves, more blessed in their people, than this Prince and Princess, who are so like in themselves, and their Countries, their people, their loues, & their vertues, as this rare Ladie and her Prince? who by his supreme vertues, might seeme only to challenge Her; and Shee, for her exquisite qualities, to enioy Him: So that from this Match may be deriued all happinesse, and all felicitie; as also all vertues ioyne in them; for hath his greatest indignation and choler beene euer made a crime against them, whom Hee hath hated? No, no, but his royall Soule, which had nothing in it but courage, seemed to faile in his reuenge, and though that with the eyes of his minde He may apprehend offences, yet his mercie is as readie to forget them, as his wisdom to apprehend them. And for his valour, I doubt not, but hereafter as well as in times past, the eyes of all men shall see it, and eares conceiue it, and succeeding ages shall publish his present valour; and it is not to bee feared that this assertion shall need confirmation, since

there is hope it is not only without contestation, but comparison, who hath also clemency ioyned with his courage, & hath as much pleasure in pardoning, as glory in vanquishing: so that it is to be expected, that as the acts of the one shall be signed with blood, so the other shall be sealed with teares.

And for his pious life, the world knowes that he hath no superiors, few equals, but multitudes of inferiours; who as if he made it his onely happinesse to serue God, doth only please himselfe in pleasing him, esteeming his seruices his greatest freedome, and deeming it a thing most vnworthy, to bee a Soueraigne of men, and not a seruant of God. And a thing most requisite in a Prince to be as eminent in grace, as in place; and in vertue, as in dignity; than the which there cannot be a greater honour, nor any thing which doth more proue or improve the stocke He came of, who is like pure pearly water flowing from a Crystall fountaine; or like an Apple of gold hanging vpon a goodly Cedar, which brancheth it selfe into all the parts of Christendome.

For how royally descended, and neerely allied is He; for how frequent haue the interchan-

ges of Mariages with England, and other the chiefeft and nobleft Families of Chriften dome, being the onely fonne of *James* the fixt of that name, King of Great-Britaine, France, and Ireland, lineally defcended from multitudes of moft mighty Monarchs, the vndoubted Heire of the faid Dominions, being iffued from *Marie* Queene of Scotland, and Dowager of *Francis* of Valoys the fecond French King, who departed this life 1586, marrying *Henrie* Steward Lord *Darnely* her fecond Husband, eldeft Son to *Mathew* created Duke of Albany, in an. 1565, and flaine in the yeare 1566: the which *Q. Mary* was the daughter of *James* Steward the 5. king of Scotland, whose firft wife was *Magdalen* daughter of *Francis* the 1. French king, who dyed in the yeare 1541: The which *James* the 5. was defcended from *James* the 4. king of Scotland, who married *Margaret* eldeft daughter of king *Henrie* the 7, and fifter to king *Henrie* the eighth, in the 11. yeare of her Fathers reigne, 1489. and was flaine in battle at *Flowden*, anno 1514, in the fixt yeare of king *Henrie* the 8. his reigne. The which *James* 4. was iffued from *James* the 3. king of Scotland, who married *Margaret* daughter of *Christian* the 1. king of Den-

marke, who was descended from *James Steward* the 2. King of Scotland, who married *Marie* daughter of *Arnold* Duke of *Gelders*, and was slaine anno 1460, who was sprung from the loynes of *James Steward* the first king of Scotland, who married *Ioane* daughter of *Iohn* Earle of *Summerfet*: In the which England and Scotland in those times also gaue the kisses of peace in marriage; for the said *Ioane* was descended from *Iohn Plantagenet*, surnamed of *Gaunt*, Earle of *Richmond*, Duke of *Lancaster*, called king of *Castile*, who married three wiues, and died in anno 1398. being issued from the royall stocke of *Edward Plantagenet* the 3. king of England and France, who quartered the Armes, erected the Order of the Garter, married *Philip* of *Hennault*, and deceased anno 1377.

But to returne vnto our former discourse, this *James* the first was issued from the loynes of *Robert Steward* the third king of Scotland, sometimes called *Iohn*, married *Annibell* daughter to *Iohn Drummond*, and dyed in anno 1406, who was descended from *Robert Steward* the 2, who after *Dauid Bruise* 1370. was king of Scotland, whose second wife was *Elizabeth* daughter of *Adam Marre* knight, who dyed 1309.

was

was descended from *Gualter Steward* Lord
Steward of Scotland, who married *Margerie*
daughter of *Robert Bruise*, sister and heire to
Dauid-Bruise, both kings of Scotland, by which
meanes the royall name of the *Stewards* was
matcht into the bloud royall, and made appa-
rant heires of the Crowne; in which worthy
and noble Name it doth still vnto this present
day continue. Which honourable and e-
uer to be reuerenced Name, was first aduanced
to the dignity of Lord Stewardship by king
Malchol the 3. who conferred that honour vp-
on *Walter* borne in Wales, at his returne in-
to Scotland, for some memorable and wor-
thy seruices which hee performed. But they
were intituled in the Crowne by the mari-
age of the abouesaid *Margerie*, daughter to *Ro-
bert Bruise* Earle of Carrick, the first king of
Scotland, who married *Elizabeth* sister to the
Earle of Marre, and died in anno 1329. Whose
Ancestour *Robert Bruise* Lord of the Valley of
Anandie in Scotland, and *Cunnington* in Eng-
land, married *Martha* daughter to the Earle of
Carrick. Hee also married *Isabel* the sister and
co-heire of *John* the Scot, Earle of Chester, who
brought vnto him *Cunnington* in England for
her

her Dowry, being of the stocke of *David* Earle of *Angus* and *Huntingdon*, the 3. sonne of *Henrie* Prince of Scotland, who married *Margaret* daughter and coheire of the Earle of Chester, and dyed in anno 1219. *William* king of Scotland (surnamed the Lion) second Son of Prince *Henrie*, succeeded his brother king *Malchol* in anno 1160, and dyed without issue. *Henrie* Earle of *Huntingdon* married *Ada* the daughter of *William* Earle of *Werren*, hauing a period prefixt to his daies by the Almighty, afore the expiration of his Fathers life anno 1152. *David* the first king of Scotland, sonne of *Malchol*, married *Maud* daughter and heire of *Waltheof* Earle of *Huntingdon*, and dyed in anno 1153. in the 19. yeare of the Reigne of king *Steuens*; so *Maud* Queene of England, daughter of *Malchol*, and brother to *David* the first king of Scotland, was espoused to *Henrie* the first king of England, sonne to *William* the Conquerour, who dyed anno 1119, from whose loynes sprung the famous race of the Brittish Kings, who haue for their valour, and their fortunes beene famous, and admired throughout the world.

Neither was here a beginning of the loue and amitie betweene them, who now by one are
for

for euer made one: For likewise before the Conquest there was a mutual exchange of these contracts, & betweene the ancient famous Saxons, and our pious Kings & Princes ancestors, haue bin famous matches for the good & benefit of both Kingdomes, for both the Lines of *Egbert* the Saxon K. of England, & *Alphin* K. of Scotland, met in the mariage of *Malchol* the 3, and *Margaret* sister of *Edgar Ebelin* right heire to the Crowne of England, who died *an.* 1093. Which *Malchol* was the son of *Duncan*, who vanquish't *Mackboth* in fight, yet afterwards himselfe was slaine in *anno* 1092, whose Father *Dunken* the 1. king of Scotland, (& heire of *Beatrix* who succeeded *Malchol*) was slaine by *Makbeth* in *anno* 1046. *Beatrix* eldest daughter, and co-heire of king *Malchol* the 2, was married to *Abineth Crinathany* of the West Ilands of Scotland. *Malchol* the second king of Scotland, sonne of *Kenneth* the 3, subdued king *Trim*, was slaine in *anno* 1034. *Kenneth* the third king of Scotland, succeeded king *Culen*, became a tyrant, and was murdered 994. *Malchol* the first sonne of king *Donald*, was the successour of *Constantine* the 3, and was murdered in the yeare 958. *Donald* the sixt king of Scotland, next after king

Gregory was his predecessor, who died anno 904. Constantine the second, king of Scotland, after the death of Donald his Vnckle, was slaine in anno 874. Keneth the second, king of Scotland, called the great, succeeded his Father king Alphen, and died in anno 894. Alphin sonne of K. Achai, who made the first league wth France, after the death of king Dongallies, hee likewise recouered the kingdome of Scotland anno 830, and was afterwards slaine in anno 834.

This is the royall descent of our renowned Prince by the Fathers side, being sprung by the Fathers and Grandfathers side, from so many glorious stemmes of the kings of Scotland. By the Grandmother from the renowned race of the Kings of England, to whom Scotland hath beene often lincked by the performance of Hymens rites, and the celebration of happie nuptials; but now it hath found (by the meanes of our gracious Soueraigne) a more blessed and assured vnion. Whose ancestours (the true objects of admiration) haue euer beene famous for vertuous actions, for what haue they beene defectiue in which saoured of perfection? what worth haue they wanted, that might make them esteemed to be the most noble worthies.

worthies that euer liued: For he hath beencall-
lyed to so many mighty Kings of England and
Scotland; and in fine, doth heire rightfully the
vertues and renownes of both Kings and king-
domes; for who can be silent but dumbe men
in his praises? or can any be tongue-tide whose
heart is lincked to him by the bond of obedi-
ence? and can any one which is a true subiect
but make such a Soueraigne the subiect of his
praises, and object of his duty? But to the intent
that all may know the highnesse of this Princes
birth, as well as the goodnesse of his minde, ex-
amine but the greatnesse of his ancestours and
allies of the mothers side, whose remembrance
to vs is like Myrrhe vnto the body which it
embalmeth, incorruptible, but wonderous bit-
ter; for how can it bee better then bitter vnto
vs, seeing it reduceth into our remembrance her
Name which was so delightfull, seeing that put-
ting vs in minde of her perfections, the which
making vs see how necessary she was for vs,
manifests vnto vs how miserable we are for her.
Oh no, it is impossible for vs to remember her,
and to forget her vertues; or to retaine the losse
of them in our minds, and to forget sorrow, but
to haue weeping eyes and bleeding hearts; con-
sidering

sidering that the perpetual wellfare of England
 required that she had bin immortall, frō whose
 death our grieve hath birth, and from whose
 tombe floweth our sorrow. But why should I
 thus produce this mournful dish at this mariage
 feast, vnlesse it should be like sowre sawces to
 beget vs better stomackes to our sweeter dain-
 ties, and to make the beautie of our solace
 more amorous and excellent by the propo-
 sing of the palenesse of our sorrow: So doth
 a faire stately Steede seeme most to bee este-
 med being amongst a number of ill-fauoured
 lades. So doth it serue as well as a painting
 for a faire Lady to haue a foule Chamber-
 maid; so doth a passionate speeche delight in a
 pleasant Comedie, and a sorrowfull passage
 thrust in amongst a company of merrie scenes.
 And no doubt this serues like the face of a
 blacke-Moore to his teeth, makes them seeme
 more white and comely.

This sorrow, for the losse of our *Queene*
Anne, makes our ioy, for the enioying of this
 Princess, the greater; who is like her for per-
 fections, as She seemeth most fortunate, in be-
 ing the wife of such a Prince, descended from
 such a mother, who although dead, yet liues in
 Her,

Her, as being the true Mirrour of her most gracious qualities ; He also most happie in Her, in finding a kinde of a mother in a wife, so like Her, who may serue Him for his mothers picture, at all times to looke on, with a respectiue, louing, ioyfull remembrance, to see his mother liuing in Her : For surely, her beautie and vertue cannot die, so long as this famous Princesse shall liue. And thus, like *Isaak* with *Rebecca*, Hee shall bee comforted after the death of his mother, who for the goodnesse and the greatnesse of her bloud, was almost vnparalleld ; For how many royall Kings, which weilded their regall Scepters with policie, power, and pietie, is Shee descended from ? How neerely allied was She to multitudes of potent Princes ? in so much, as walls of friendship were erected by her meanes, round about these Kingdomes, as the King of Denmarke, who for his place and person, is both wealthie and worthie, and able, both for men and money, to raise a friend, or ruine an enemy ; but howsoeuer, to defend an Allic, who was the naturall and most affectionate brother of our most royall Queene, who by this most happie Contract, is vnited to France, as we to Him, who will be alwayes in

readinesse to doe any office of friendship and fraternitie vnto it.

What should I speake of the Ancestors of our Queene, as *Fredericke* the second, King of Denmarke, Norway, Goths, and Vandalls, sonne to *Christian* the third, who died in that menacing memorable yeere 1588. and the 32. of the reigne of Queene *Elizabeth*, of neuer-dying fame and memorie, who married *Sophia* (not vnworthily so called, in respect her disposition did answer her denomination; for indeed Shee was all wisdome, as her name importeth) Queene of Denmarke, sole heire to *Vlrick* Duke of Meckleburg, in anno 1572. from whose blessed loynes and fruitfull, as from a fertile Soyle, hath flowed such a noble Progenie, as seemed to promise to people the world with Princes, as that Princely, royall, religious, pious, prudent Queen *Anne*, the most respected, chaste, meeke, mercifull, Maiestique Wife of the Sacred Maiestie of our most mightie Monarch, *James* the first; and the most happie Mother of our most promising Prince *Charles*, the Felicitie of his Father, and the Pledge of our succeeding Peace, & the Propagation of Religion; & also the fortunate Mother of many hopefull Children,

John Frederick
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dren, the most Gracious Queene *Elizabeth*, hath borne ynto *Frederick* King of Bohemia. Also the aforenamed *Christian* the fourth, the now King of Denmarke, who married *Anne Catherine* Queene of Denmarke, daughter to *Joachim Frederick* Marquisse of Brandenburg, borne in anno 1575. who hath now reaped the fruits and pledges of his marriage-bed, the most warlike and worthie Prince, *Frederick Christian* Heire of Norway, Duke of Holst and Sleswick, and is still suruiuing, a most prosperous, hopefull, and honourable Prince: As also *Vlrick*, Heire of Norway, Duke of Holst, Knight of the noble order, Brother to Queene *Anne*, and Vnckle to Prince *Charles*, second sonne of King *Frederick* the second: And in like manner *Iohn* Duke of Holst and Sleswick, Brother to Queene *Anne*, and Vnckle to Prince *Charles*, who was borne 1583. and died vnmarried in Muscouia. Also *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of King *Frederick* the second, Sister to Queene *Anne*, and Aunt to Prince *Charles*, who was espoused to *Henrie Iulio* Duke of Brunswicke and Luneburg, father of two brothers, the elder Duke of Brunswicke and Luneburg, and *Christian* Duke of Brunswicke and Bishop of Halberstadt,

Halberstadt, who hath manifested his infinite
 loue and courage, for the defense of the true re-
 ligion and his Allies, exposing his brest to open
 dangers and infinite perils, hazarding his sub-
 stance and himselfe, beyond ordinarie valour or
 vertue, for the restoring of his so much beloued,
 and so much worthie to bee beloued kinswo-
 man, *Q. Elizabeth*. O worthie Prince! neuer
 enough to be commended by the weaknesse of
 a humane pen; for I thinke no *Tullian*, no surely,
 nor *Tertullian* eloquence, could sufficiently
 compile thy commendations: and I doubt
 not, but thy vertues haue engrauen more no-
 ble thoughts on Thee, in the hearts of all, than
 can be expressed by the hands of any. But to re-
 turne to the famous Off-spring of this happie
 King *Frederick* the second: and not to forget
Augusta, third daughter to King *Frederick* the
 second, and Sister to *Queene Anne*, and Aunt
 to our worthie Prince *Charles*, borne in the
 yeere of Christ 1580. *Hedwige*, fourth and
 youngest daughter to King *Frederick* the se-
 cond, Sister to *Queen Anne*, and Aunt to Prince
Charles, married to *Christian* Duke Elector of
 Saxonie, Marquise of Misnia; all which Prin-
 ces issued from the loynes, and are the posteritie
 of

of the famous King *Frederick* the second, and *Sophia* his chaste Spouse and worthie Wife. *Christian* the third, King of Denmarke, &c. sonne to *Frederick* the first, King of Denmarke, who married *Dorothie* Queene of Denmarke, daughter to *Magnes* the second, Duke of Saxonie, Angry, and Westphaly. *Frederick* the first, King of Denmarke, married *Sophia* of Pomerland, Queene of Denmarke, his second wife, daughter to *Bugslane* the tenth, by *Anne* of Poland. *Christian* the first, King of Denmarke, &c. married *Dorothie* Queene of Denmarke, daughter to *Iohn* Marquisse of Brandenburg, widow of *Christopher* Palatine of Rhine. *Theodore* the fortunate, Earle of Holdenburg, married *Fledwige* his second wife, daughter of *Gerard* Duke of Sleswicke. *Henrie* the elder, Duke of Brunswicke and Lunenburg, was married to *Catherine* of Pomerland, Dutchesse of Brunswick. *Albert*, surnamed the *Achilles* of Germanie, Marquisse of Brandenburg, married *Margaret* Marchionesse of Brandenburg, youngest daughter of *Iames* Marquisse of Baden. *Fredericke* Earle of Zolern, Burgrauc of Norrenburg, married *Elizabeth* of Bauaria, daughter of the Duke of Bauaria, who died in the yeece 1457. *Fredericke* the

Hardie, Landtgraue of Thurin, married the daughter of *Henrie* Earle of Henneburg. *James* Marquisse of Baden, Earle of Spanheim, married *Catherine* the daughter of *Charles* Duke of Lorraine. *Henrie* the first, Earle of Holst and Scaumburg, married *Agnes* daughter of *Florence* Earle of Bronchersteine. *Albert* of Habsburg, Arch-Duke of Austria and Emperour, married *Elizabeth* of Carinthia, who was murthered 1308. *Otho* the first, Palatine Elector of Rhine, Duke of Bauaria, married *Agnes* daughter of *Henrie*, sonne of *Henrie Leo*. *Lewis* Duke of Bauaria married *Lowisa*, daughter of *Primislay* King of Bohemia, widdow of *Albert Boggai*, and died in 1231. *Henrie Bureuen*, Prince of the Obotrites & Meckel, married *Maud* daughter of *Henrie Leo*, Elector of Saxonie. *Otho* the Rich, Earle of Ascanie, Marquisse of Salisque, married *Helica* daughter of *Beling* the Great, Elector of Saxonie. So likewise *Squantiber* the first, Prince of Vandalls, Sclauonie, Duke of Pomerand and Stetin, one of the prime Progenitors and Roots of these royall Branches, died in the yeere of Christ 1107. being the first yeere of the reigne of *Henrie* the first of England.

Here then the blindest man may see the fa-

mous

mous Genealogie of our mightie Prince, the which I haue related in a compendious manner, fearing to be tedious or troublesome; yet not so briefly, but it is void of obscuritie; so that the most ignorant may conceiue the most illustrious mariages, betweene the Ancestors of this Royall Prince, and all parts of Christendome. For the Progenitors of his deere Father, and our dread Soueraigne, haue matched into the most famous Families of the house of Bourbon, French King, and of Nauarre, Arragon, Castile, Loraine, and Hapsburg, now called Austria, of the Emperour, and King of Spaine.

Also by the way, the houses of Luxenburgh, Gelders, and Dowglaſſe, all the which manifest vnto thee how often they haue beene graced with the participation and ioyning in the Imperiall stemme of his sacred Maieſty, the King of Great-Britaine.

Also the noble Line out of which sprung the Kings of Denmarke, as Saxonie, Pommerland, Brunswicke, Plantagenet, Oldenburg, Shamburg, Holst, and Sleswicke, Zelerne, and being descended from the Electors of Brandenburg, Bauare, and Mackleburg, in former times the Kings of the Orbotrites. Also you may see Au-

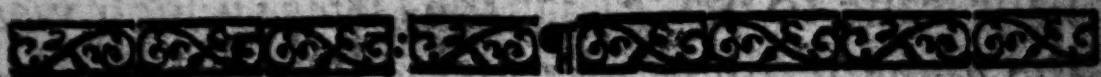
stria, Baden, Oldenburg, Thurin, Bohemia. Also the house of Austria springeth forth from Poland, that her branch might be inoculated into Pomerland, and so be grafted into Denmarkes stocke. This is the neuer-enough to be illustrated descent of our most royall Prince, whose famous Predecessours and Allies doe, like so many burning Lamps, shine to keepe his vertues from obscurity; but that being so high of birth all men might looke vpon and loue his worthy disposition and pious inclination, the which, if I should offer to produce vpon the Theater & Stage of these my labours, it would be too little to be contained in it, and I could not tell where to make a Prologue or an Epilogue to my storie. Oh no, let such ambition be as remote once to thinke, or vndertake to penne his praises to the full, which desires no praise, but deserues all: Let it only be my comfort that I haue payd some duty to him, vnto whose perfections my affections are deuoted, and whose I am. Millions of times more then my owne, of whose worth I am an admirer, vnto whose Highnesse it is my onely desire to expresse my seruice, and manifest my duty; and likewise to that high borne Royall Princeesse,
his

his intended and contracted Spouse, whose Royall Person includes all high beatitudes: for her birth is most excellent, and yet her fortune exceeds her birth, and also her vertues her fortunes, whose beauty darkens the beames of mundane luster, & draweth all humane lights to it, to behold it with admiration.

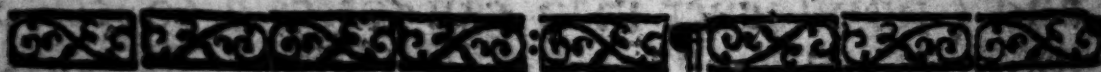
Alas, what shall I say? If I should vnder-take such an endlesse enterprise, as to expresse her vertues to the full, which are about measure, except I should take in hand a taske infinite; for her praises must bee infinite, because her worth is such, and sure I am my worke is infinite in nothing but weaknesse; let me therefore haue leaue to make that the *Omega* which was the *Alpha* of my worke, and end with that with the which I did begin, humbly beseeching the Giuer of all good gifts, and Father of lights, in whom is no variablenes or shadow of turning, to blesse this Vnion with a happy processe, which he hath happily begunne, to make their vertues permanent which now are peerelesse, and (howsoeuer man can scarcely conceiue how they should be more vertuous) yet that they may still increase and grow in goodnesse, in which there is euermore a *plus ultra*. Long
may

may they liue and loue together, and bring
 forth such golden Apples of Posterity, and haue
 such a happy off-spring, that they may be iustly
 ioyous, and all the world fortunate in it, that
 they may haue length and prosperity of dayes
 here, Peace at the time of their passage out
 of this world, and a happy resurrection
 to eternall life; the which, that it
 may be, let all good Sub-
 iects say as I pray,

Amen.



FINIS.



Shool

